

# School Board Journal

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## SPELLING REFORM RECEIVES IMPETUS.

The order given by President Roosevelt adopting the new spelling of three hundred words goes far beyond the action of the National Educational Association.



## School Board Journal

### Consolidation of Districts.

Where the electors of a school district were all present and had an opportunity to and did vote on a definite proposition for the consolidation of other districts with the district in question, they were estopped to assert that the proceedings were invalid because the petition and notice of election were defective for failure to describe the territory to be consolidated.—*Molyneaux v. Molyneaux, Iowa.*

Where, after an election for the consolidation of school districts, a meeting of the electors of the consolidated district was held on due notice, at which plaintiffs failed to object to the validity of the election, but instead appeared and voted for new directors without protesting, plaintiffs were estopped to thereafter question the validity of the proceedings.—*Molyneaux v. Molyneaux, Iowa.*

The law authorizes the consolidation of contiguous school districts, and declares that, at the request of 10 legal voters, residing in each, their respective boards of directors shall require at least 10 days' notice of the time and place for a meeting of the electors in each district, at which meeting the electors shall vote for or against consolidation, and, if a majority shall be in favor, the secretary shall give a similar notice of a meeting of the electors as provided by law for the organization of independent districts. *Held*, that the requirement in such section that the election should be held in the various districts on the same day and at the same time was directory only, so that a failure to comply therewith would not invalidate the proceedings, in the absence of a showing of prejudice.—*Molyneaux v. Molyneaux, Iowa.*

### Redistricting of Schools.

Under laws relating to redistricting of public schools, providing that the county board of education shall have the entire control of the public schools within their respective counties unless otherwise provided by law, and shall make rules and regulations for the government of the schools, see that the teachers perform their duties, and exercise such powers consistent with the law, as, in their judgment, will best subserve the cause of education, the matter of the location of schools in the several districts does not come within the powers conferred on the district trustees, but such power belongs to the county board.—*Gibson v. Mabrey, Ala.*

### Function of State Superintendent.

While no express authority was given the state superintendent of public instruction under the Consolidated School Law, to establish regulations as to the management of public schools, he has the power to make such regulations as are consonant with the general purpose of the statute and not inconsistent with the laws of the state.—*O'Connor v. Hendrick, N. Y.*

A regulation of the superintendent of public instruction prohibiting teachers in public schools from wearing distinctly religious garb while teaching therein is a reasonable and valid exercise of the powers conferred upon him to establish regulations as to the management of public schools, because the influence of such apparel is distinctly sectarian, and the prohibition is in accord with the public policy of the state, as declared in the law forbidding the use of property or credit of the state in the aid of sectarian influences.—*O'Connor v. Hendrick, N. Y.*

### Text Books and Supplies.

The law declares it unlawful for any school director to act as agent for any school text-books or supplies during his term of office, and provides that any director violating the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. When this section was first enacted the provision now contained authorizing



### RECENT DECISIONS.

#### Transportation Facilities.

Failure of the board of education of a township to provide transportation for children living remote from school is not such a failure to provide suitable school facilities, under the School Law, as to authorize the county superintendent of schools to transmit to the custodian of the school fund an order to withhold from the district all moneys in his hands to the credit of such district received from the state appropriation or the state school tax.—*Board of Education of Frelinghuysen Tp. v. Atwood, N. J.*

#### An Endowed School.

The act of a town in accepting a gift of money with which to purchase a building for a "graded school" building, in purchasing the building for that purpose, in appropriating money to equip the school building for "school purposes" in opening a school therein, voting and collecting taxes to maintain it, and paying the expenses of the school for two years, and in giving high school instruction therein during that period, does not vest in the inhabitants of the town the right to have such high school instruction continued.—*Samson v. Town of Grand Isle, Vermont.*

#### High Schools.

Under the law requiring towns to establish and maintain a high school or furnish higher instruction for advanced pupils, and authorizing the board of school directors to provide for the instruction of such advanced pupils, in a high school or schools of the town, in the high school of an incorporated school district or academy within the town, or in the high schools or academies of other towns, the board of school directors has a discretion in determining which of the modes of furnishing high school instruction they will follow, and, so long as they select one mode, they cannot be compelled by mandamus to select another mode in its place.—*Samson v. Town of Grand Isle, Vermont.*

#### Annexation of Districts.

Under the law providing that no school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability for any purpose exceeding in any year the income provided for that year without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors given at an election, and providing that any school district adjacent to a high school district may be admitted to the latter district by the supervisors of the county on such terms as may be agreed on between the trustees of the school district seeking admission and the high school board, whenever a majority of the heads of families shall present a petition for such annexation, accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the members composing the high school board, an order of annexation made by the supervisors and based on an agreement whereby the trustees of the school district seeking annexation purported to bind the district to pay its pro rata of taxes for the maintenance of the annexing high school district and the liquidation of bonded indebtedness thereof was ineffectual, where no election was had in the school district to determine whether or not it should pay its pro rata of such indebtedness, even though the action of the trustees was expressly assented to by a majority of the heads of families in the district.—*People v. Hanford Union High School, Dist. 84, Cal.*



W. H. BROWNSON.  
Superintendent of Schools and President of the School Board, Portland, Maine

the selection of an agent by school boards to keep books and supplies as agent of the board and sell them at cost, had not yet been passed. The section providing for county uniformity of text-books, does not apply to schools located within cities or towns unless directors of such schools see fit to avail themselves of the provisions of the statute, so that in cities and towns there can be no dealer authorized to act as agent of the board. *Held*, that the law prohibits any school director from acting in any way as agent for or dealer in school text-books and supplies, and does not merely prohibit directors from acting as agents of the board.—*State v. Wick, Ia.*

### Teachers' Resignations.

On December 23, 1903, a school teacher wrote a letter to the school board, informing them that she was to be married on the 26th of that month, but that she would continue to teach until the end of the scholastic year, June 15, 1904. On June 9th, and before any action had been taken by the trustees, she wrote to each of them another letter, saying that, if it was satisfactory to them, she would teach another scholastic year. *Held*, that such letters construed together, did not amount to a resignation, so as to create a vacancy which the board was authorized to fill.—*Underwood v. Board of County School Com'rs of Prince George's County, Md.*



Mr. Bookwall—I always said my daughter would make a name for herself as a teacher.

Mr. Grammar—Has she?

Mr. Bookwall—She's made six. She has her sixth position now.

## Where

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# Where Should the Authority of the Superintendent Begin and End

By Rufus Cage, Treasurer Board of Education, Houston, Texas.

(CONCLUDED FROM SEPTEMBER NUMBER.)

It is scarcely worth while to say that if any business should be free from graft, the business of school administration should be. I am free to say that any man who is a member of a school board for any personal end whatever has no business to be one. It makes no difference how insidious a form the graft may take, it has no place in school administration. Wherever any form of graft enters the schools it complicates the question we are now discussing. So long as the matter is one of simply getting the greatest good for the schools of the city, the problem is an easy one. If, however, the school board member is working for himself, the question is changed. Conflicts then are likely to arise. If the superintendent does his duty, they inevitably will arise.

These opportunities for graft come in a great many different forms. The grossest form, perhaps, is the sheer embezzlement of school funds. One almost as gross is the securing of school contracts for self or friend. Perhaps the subtlest form of all is the securing of places for one's personal or political friends. The very insidiousness of this form tends to make it common. Many a man who would die before he would take a dollar of the children's money and put it in his pocket, thinks it no robbery to take hundreds of the children's dollars and put them in the pockets of his personal and political friends, who render services inferior to which could be secured for the same amount of money. This practice is simply one phase of the graft. It has not any more place in the business of school administration than it has in the business of banking. Not infrequently the seeming uncertainty as to the place where the school superintendent's authority should begin and where it should end is found in its last analysis to be merely an uncertainty as to where the school board's prerequisites in the form of political or financial graft should begin and where they should end.

## The Superintendent as a Man.

I am, of course, aware that the superintendent of schools is merely a mortal man, and that he has all the frailties and foibles which other mortal men have. However, I am also aware that Samuel Brown, who built up the largest dry goods trade in your home city, is also merely a mortal man, and is liable to all the foibles and frailties to which human nature is heir. This, however, did not prevent the associates of Mr. Brown from trusting him, and it did not prevent him from building up a successful business. I do not ask that our superintendent shall be infallible as to judgment. I do not ask that he make no mistakes. I do ask, however, that he be a man of sound judgment, that he use that judgment to the very best of his ability, that he make as few mistakes as possible, and that when he makes one and finds it out, he shall have the manhood to rectify it at the earliest possible moment. I ask, furthermore, that he shall be a man of clean life and of unquestionable integrity. I ask that he shall be just as far above petty prejudice and jealousy as a broad-minded man can hope to be. I insist that he shall be incapable of doing a mean, unkind or unjust act. So long as I believe these things about him, so long shall I give him the heartiest support in my power in the working out of his policy in the administration of our schools. When I cease to believe these things about him, I shall not cease to trust and support the superintendent; but I shall use my best efforts to get a new and better superintendent.

## Selection of Teachers.

In regard to the much discussed question as to the selection of teachers, the same general principles make the matter clear. If we eliminate the matter of graft in the form of petty politics, the only thing that remains is to get the most efficient corps of teachers and principals that can be secured for the money that we have at our disposal. If the superintendent is worth anything at all, he should certainly be worth most along this line. If he does not know more than the school board member in regard to teachers and teaching, then the positions ought to be reversed. The school board member should draw the salary of the superintendent, and the superintendent might perhaps be given a place on the board. If the superintendent has not that knowledge of men and in particular of teachers which will enable him to judge wisely of teaching material, or if he is not big enough to rise above the opportunity for petty jealousy and for spite work, then the remedy is an easy one. There should be a better and bigger man in the superintendent's office.

## Limits of Superintendent's Authority.

It may be said that the greater part of this paper up to this point has been given to discussing where the superintendent's authority should begin. The remaining portion will be devoted to the question as to where it should end.

As a matter of fact, the principles set forth above suggest at least three distinct limitations of the superintendent's authority. If the school board is a business body, it should at least hold a check upon the strictly financial side of school affairs. If the superintendent reports that certain teachers are entitled to and should receive a ten per cent increase in salary, his opinion should receive due weight and respectful consideration. The question will still remain, however, as to whether or not the money at the board's disposal will be sufficient to grant that increase. If the superintendent reports that the schools are so crowded that three new ward buildings are urgently needed, the board should either consider the question of securing these buildings or else should dismiss this superintendent for making glaringly visionary suggestions. However, this does not mean that the board should at once proceed to erect these buildings. It does mean, however, that they should proceed to investigate the question of ways and means. The superintendent is supposed to be a judge as to what ought to be done. He is not necessarily a judge as to what can be done. The doctor may advise his patient to take a trip to Europe as a cure for his ailment. It remains with the patient, however, to decide whether he has the money to enable him to take the trip. The superintendent should take the initiative in deciding what things it would be to the advantage of these schools to have done. The board, however, is primarily responsible for deciding whether or not it is prudent and practicable to do these things. As a general rule there will not be any great diversity of views from these two view points. The wise superintendent will not knowingly advise a thing which is wholly beyond the financial reach of his city. In cases of difference of opinion, however, it is not only the board's privilege, but its duty to make the decision.

## Judgment of the People.

Another limitation of the superintendent's power is found in the fact already hinted at, that in a democratic community all things must revert to the people. The people are entitled to

the best schools which they can obtain. However, unless the theory of democracy fails, the people are entitled to have just as poor schools as they really want to have. Every public official, whether he be connected with the schools or any other public institution, is subject to review by the people. The people may express themselves in popular election. They are also entitled to express themselves in the nature of review of work by their representatives. If any teacher or patron feels aggrieved by the superintendent, that teacher or patron is entitled to a hearing in a proper manner by the board or its appropriate committee. When this hearing comes, the board or its committee will, as a matter of business policy, support the superintendent's authority, unless it is in obvious violation of right and justice to do so. In this latter event it becomes their duty to get a new superintendent as soon as possible. In any event, the really worthy superintendent, if he is trusted to free use of his authority, will not object to having the results of that authority carefully scrutinized and reviewed.

In its last analysis, the real limitation of the superintendent's authority is to be found in the results which he obtains. If I believe that our superintendent is obtaining the highest results for our children, I expect to give him the greatest possible opportunity to accomplish results that are still better. If, however, I believe that his results are poor, or if I feel confident that some other man would get results that are better, I shall not hesitate to undertake to secure that other man.

## Confidence a Judicious Investment.

In conclusion, allow me to say that my personal business experience teaches me that confidence, well bestowed, is a judicious business investment. It tends to make manly men still more manly. It makes efficient men still more efficient. A really able man will not work where he feels that he is distrusted or where he is hampered in doing the work which he really feels that he can do. To give a superintendent a large measure of authority is not merely to give him a privilege; it also places upon him a responsibility. When I do this, I do not feel that I am giving away something which rightly belongs to me. I feel that I am making an investment which will bring in returns in the shape of increased efficiency for our schools. I feel sure that after I have done this, the superintendent who is really worth while will be only too glad to have the board look carefully after the financial side of his undertakings. I feel that he will not only be willing but anxious to have his work carefully scrutinized, his efficiency judged, and his tenure of office determined solely upon the basis of the results that he has obtained. If, on the other hand, these results are thoroughly satisfactory, the school board should feel that they have obtained the only successful completion of the great business enterprise with which they are charged.

Philadelphia, Pa. It has been requested the board of education discontinue holding but one school session on wet days. The argument has been advanced that it is unnecessary to dismiss the schools on rainy days and that the city loses annually \$180,000 in salaries paid teachers for which no service is rendered.

San Francisco, Cal. Owing to the reduction of appropriations for the school department, the board of education has been compelled to reduce the salaries of high school principals, heads of departments and teachers 15 per cent.



# SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

By James Stephen, Official Architect Seattle, Wash., City Schools.

The territory forming the western boundary of the United States extending from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, a distance of 1,300 miles, is divided into the three great commonwealths of California, Oregon and Washington, commonly known as the Pacific Coast States. The public schools of these states are an institution jealously guarded by the citizen, and no sacrifice is considered too great which provides educational facilities for his children. These facilities would be incomplete without a shelter, so the schoolhouse is evolved.

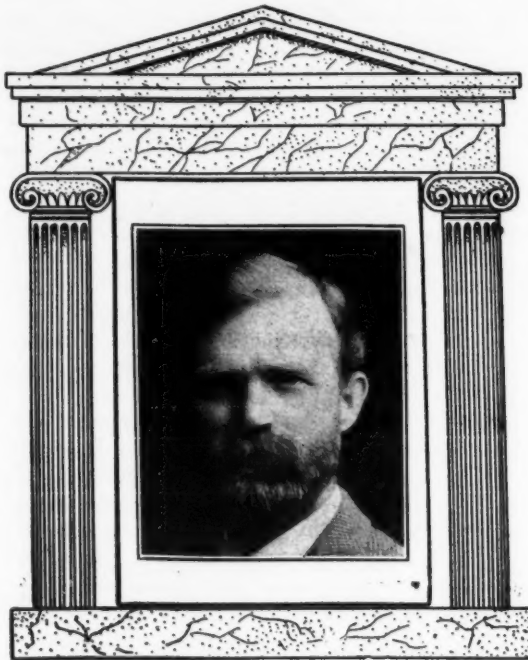
## Problems Differ Materially.

The problems confronting the architect in the planning of school buildings in any one of these states differ materially from those of the eastern architect by reason of climatic conditions. In sunny California the glare and heat of the sun must be subdued without reducing the amount of light necessary in classrooms. In Oregon and Washington, on the other hand, more or less cloudy weather prevails during the winter months and large window areas must be provided to insure the proper degree of light.

The problem of heating and ventilation is also peculiar. The extremes of heat and cold prevailing in the east demand a standard of heating which is entirely superfluous in the Pacific Coast States. And yet, in Oregon and Washington artificial heat is required more days in the school year than in any other state in the Union, the mean temperature in Seattle for the past year being 51.6 degrees.

Another condition to be met is the extremely rapid growth of the school population, and the difficulty of providing adequate school room. The ever-increasing host of children is the despair of the average school board. Regular tax levies do not meet the demands and special assessments are made and cheerfully met by the citizen. Even this heavy taxation provides only for the running expenses of the schools. The demand for room is imperative and the communities are obliged to borrow money secured by bonds.

This condition and the method of meeting it are not peculiar to the Pacific Coast States except in a degree, being the universal custom in the West. After the bonds are voted and sold and the money is available, it depends on the judgment and honesty of the school board to determine what kind of a building will be erected. If the judgment of the board be good an architect (not a plan) is first selected whose honesty and fitness are unquestioned, and



JAMES STEPHEN

who has had experience in that branch of architecture. That this method has not been followed, and that plans have been selected rather than architects, is shown by the numerous failures to be seen in almost every community.

## A Source of Freaks.

A fruitful source of schoolhouse freaks are the so-called competitions. These do not, as a rule, follow any established code; the terms are loosely drawn and the competitor is not protected. His design is judged by a board which is without architectural knowledge. With these conditions prevailing the self-respecting architect, whose ability and knowledge would enable him to handle the problem in hand, declines to gauge his skill with the rag-tag and bobtail in the profession, and out of it, who stand ready at all times to enter any competition.

Since the susceptible eye of the directors must be caught the competitors draw a large plan. A tower must be put in at all hazards and carried as high as the paper will permit. The design is made ornamental if not ornate. Windows are placed where they will make the best picture without regard to their use for light. And, if the artist possesses a little skill in handling colors, he can usually "make a hit with the board." The day for judging arrives all too soon for most of the competitors,

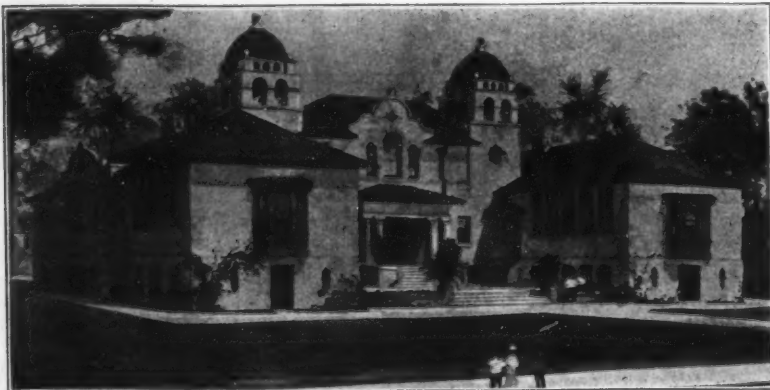
who hurry through their plans to give as much time as possible to the picture. The plans are rolled up, the picture is framed and sent in under that usually transparent fraud a "nom de plume," and then the board members labor with a problem in which they have had no previous experience. Is it any wonder that they are led astray by a catchy drawing and select a plan which on development proves to be a nightmare and worse?

We have assumed, thus far, that the members of the school board are honest. But exceptions do exist, and, where an itching palm is discovered, strenuous political methods are brought into play to influence the vote of one or more members who may be susceptible. When the vote is finally taken, the results are almost as disastrous as those reached by the honest, well-meaning board. The latter, however, get more for their money. The combined efforts of such school boards have resulted in the erection of numerous nondescript creations all the way from San Diego to Port Townsend, and no doubt you, my readers from the states west of the Rockies, are fellow-sufferers with us.

I trust that you will not gather from my remarks that all of our school work is of this character. Perish the thought. We have as fine schools on the coast as can be found anywhere in the United States. In the last few years great advancement has been made in school planning. Skillful architects have been employed who have made a specialty of school work. Through their efforts much-needed reforms have been set in motion and the results are very gratifying.

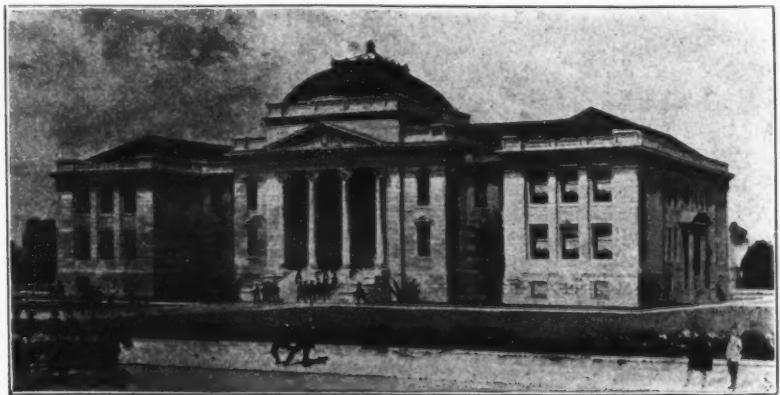
## The Oakland Schools.

The city of Oakland easily leads in good school work. Through the untiring and intelligent effort of Superintendent J. W. McClymonds a high standard of school architecture has been established. The Franklin, Lincoln and Prescott schools, now nearing completion, are the acme of school planning, containing twenty-two rooms each, of fireproof construction throughout. They are heated and ventilated with improved air-warming furnaces and electrically driven fans. The temperature is regulated automatically by compressed air-operating dampers, actuated by thermostats placed in each room. An intercommunicating telephone system is installed in each building. The average cost of these buildings, per room, is \$7,000, which is probably the highest price paid in the United States. The buildings mentioned were seriously damaged in the recent earth-



NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PASADENA, CAL.  
Stone & Smith, Architects, San Francisco.

A pleasing example of the mission style of architecture, used effectively in California.



THE HIGH SCHOOL, POMONA, CAL.  
Stone & Smith, Architects, San Francisco, Cal.

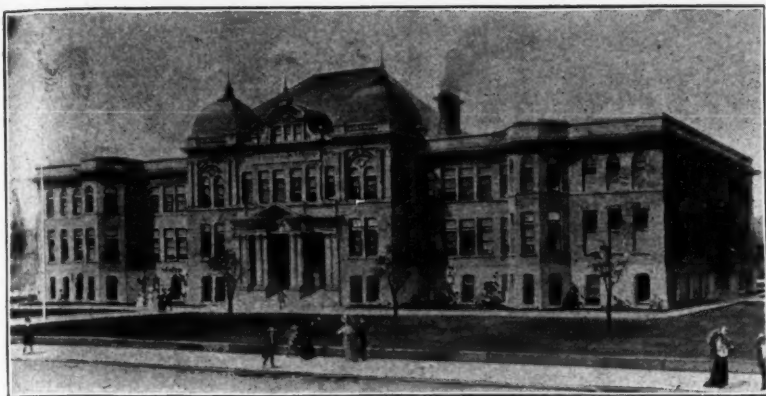
An example of classic architecture as applied to a school building on the Pacific Coast.

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The city of 36,184 p one to tw more recee rooms are east and v opening di for boys a rooms ado eight pupi ing with e The newe matic tem fountains does not c apportione dent arch cost of b room. T stories in one notab school is and well rooms.





HIGH SCHOOL, REDLANDS, CAL.  
Stone & Smith, Architects, San Francisco



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR HIGH SCHOOL, SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
R. A. Herold, Architect, Sacramento

quake, but not wrecked, and are now being repaired. The architects for these buildings were selected by the board as the result of competition.

#### San Francisco's Buildings.

The schools of San Francisco, the metropolis of the coast, immediately across the bay from Oakland, were probably the worst examples of school architecture existing in any of the larger cities on the Pacific. We write it thus in the past tense, for on that fateful 18th day of April the beautiful city of San Francisco, with her monumental buildings and art treasures, was reduced to ashes, and her public-spirited citizens whose proverbial hospitality had been extended to the N. E. A. were rendered homeless. The spirit of such men will not down, and we look forward to the rising of a newer, grander city, and her schools will rise second to none, the mistakes of the past forgotten.

#### In Los Angeles.

The city of Los Angeles, with an enrollment of 36,184 pupils, has thirty-six buildings, from one to twenty-four rooms each. In all of the more recently constructed buildings the classrooms are lighted on the unilateral plan with east and west light only. Separate cloakrooms opening directly into the corridors are provided for boys and girls. The standard size of classrooms adopted is 27 by 32 feet, seating forty-eight pupils each. Furnaces are used for heating with electrically driven fans for ventilation. The newer buildings are provided with automatic temperature control. Hygienic drinking fountains are being introduced. Los Angeles does not employ a regular school architect, but apportions the work among the different resident architects, who are required to keep the cost of buildings within a limit of \$2,250 per room. These buildings are uniformly two stories in height, of frame construction with one notable exception. The new Eighth street school is a brick structure, modern in design and well equipped, containing sixteen classrooms.

#### Other California Examples.

Among the notable examples of school architecture that have recently been erected in California might be mentioned the Redlands high school, a brick building of twenty rooms; the Santa Barbara high school, a stone building of ornate design, and the Whittier high school, a twelve-room building in classic design. The Pomona and Chico high schools are also good examples of classical architecture. The mission style of architecture has been used effectively in several school buildings in California, the most notable and pleasing examples being the new Pomona grammar school, Pasadena grammar school, Watsonville high schools and the Monrovia high school. This style is peculiarly adapted to California. One of the finest groups of school buildings executed in this style is the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto. The financial loss to this institution by the recent earthquake will reach nearly \$3,000,000.

Berkeley, another educational center in California, is now building two semi-fireproof brick buildings of twelve and sixteen rooms respectively, costing approximately \$3,000 per room. These plans were selected in competition. The classrooms are 25 by 32 feet, seating forty-five pupils each, lighted from one side only. The buildings are heated with furnaces, ventilated with electrically driven fans, and the temperature is controlled automatically. The Boston cloakroom is used, having openings to classroom only. A unique feature of the ventilation is the plan of exhausting the vitiated air from classrooms through the cloakrooms to openings at ceiling line, thus ventilating cloakrooms without separate ducts. Hygienic drinking fountains are used.

#### Fresno and Stockton.

The city of Fresno, with an enrollment of 4,100 pupils, has eleven school buildings, four of the principal ones being brick. The recently constructed Washington grammar school is a fine example of architecture, containing twelve classrooms 26 by 34 feet, seating forty-eight

pupils each. The rooms in this building are lighted from two sides. The high school, a twenty-two room building, and the Diamond street school, an eight-room building, are also lighted in this manner. The four buildings mentioned are heated with furnaces, ventilated with electrically driven fans, with automatically controlled temperature.

Stockton, Cal., in the year 1904 completed a modern high school costing \$100,000, accommodating six hundred pupils. The site secured for this building includes four city blocks, the streets crossing this site having been vacated. The building is heated by steam, has mechanical ventilation and automatic temperature control.

(Continued in November Issue)

Boston, Mass. The school committee and the schoolhouse commission have redistricted the city to equalize the attendance at the various public schools. Transfers from one school district to another will no longer be permitted.

Marquette, Mich. Half-day sessions have been conducted in the public schools since the opening of the school year. There are seven hundred children more than there are seats and the double use of the schools has been necessary in order to accommodate all the children.

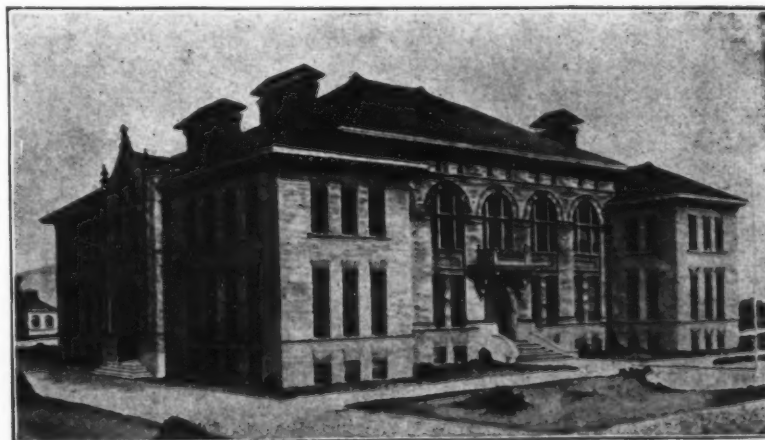
Council Bluffs, Ia. To prevent teachers from terminating their services suddenly the board has revised its contract so as to require thirty days' notice. The old contract contained a clause under which the board reserved the right to discharge a teacher for any cause whatsoever after three days' notice. This led to the argument on the part of teachers who wished to quit, that the teachers ought to have a similar privilege.

Coffeyville, Kans. The salary of janitors of six-room buildings has been fixed by the school board at \$40 per month. Janitors of eight-room buildings will receive \$45 per month.

Marquette, Mich. There are about seven hundred children in excess of the available school accommodations. To make room for them it is proposed to inaugurate half-day sessions in the schools.



THE HIGH SCHOOL, STOCKTON, CAL.  
George Rushforth, Architect, Stockton



WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FRESNO, CAL.  
McDougall Brothers, Architects



# The School Superintendent.

Kansas City, Kans. Supt. Whittemore has requested the school board to reduce his salary \$300, because of the low standard of pay to school teachers and the financial condition of the schools.

Kansas. I. L. Dayhoff, state superintendent, will ask the next legislature to pass a law setting the minimum term of the public schools in the country at seven months each year and making the minimum salary \$40 a month.

Supt. Elson of Cleveland recommends that German be dropped in all grades below the fifth. He says:

"The demand for more and better training in English—the vernacular of the country—and the demand that more time be given the essentials—to-wit: reading, writing and spelling, together with the doubtful practice of beginning the study of two languages at the same time with little children—a practice not followed with adults in high schools and colleges—leads me to make this recommendation."

Superintendent of Public Schools Charles Gorton, of Yonkers, N. Y., will recommend to the board of education the adoption of a spelling book based upon the simplified system.

Supt. Cooley of Chicago says: "The following lessons must be learned by every child if public morals are to be improved:

"We must insist upon the old virtues of industry, obedience, self-control and punctuality.

"We must develop in the children a respect for public property, and the personal rights of others.

"We must teach children that moral laws are natural laws and cannot be evaded any more than the law of gravitation.

"We must contend against the desire to get something for nothing.

"We must learn that to secure real intellectual and moral advancement we must supplement the training in the three 'Rs' with the three 'Hs'—head, hand and heart.

"We must learn that children are happy in proportion as they are unselfishly employed."

State Superintendent J. D. Eggleston, Jr., of Virginia, is planning a convention of all the school trustees and supervisors of the state to be held in November or December.

There are three hundred members of the school trustee electoral board—three for each county superintendent, the commonwealth's attorney and one citizen appointed by the circuit judge. The school district and magisterial district are usually the same. This means 1,500 school trustees. These choose the teachers and run the country schools. There are about five hundred supervisors, who manage the county finances, and who vote the school levy from year to year.

It is the intention of the Department of Public Instruction to have a meeting of these officials in November or December, and to have present at this meeting the superintendents of the state. At the same time the Virginia State Teachers' Association and the Co-operative Educational Association will meet in this rally of all the school officers and forces of Virginia.

Already \$1,000 is in hand to defray the expenses of the gathering, and it is proposed to raise \$4,000 more. Distinguished speakers will be engaged; talks of practical interest will be given; stereopticon pictures of model schools will be shown; statistics relating to the salaries of teachers and to local and state taxation will

be given; and in fact everything of a practical nature will be presented in an entertaining manner.

The meeting has been quietly planned after considerable thought and discussion. Governor Swanson is heartily in favor of the plan.

At the recent meeting of the Georgia Educational Association Superintendent N. H. Ballard of Brunswick, Ga., discussed the topic, "What Can the Superintendent Do for a Community?" Mr. Ballard urged that the superintendent should attempt little in this direction, except as connected closely with his work. The power of a superintendent in a community, he stated, is greatly lessened by attempting too many things. The supervision of a city school system gives any superintendent enough work without loading up with outside duties. There are, however, many ways by which he can reach the community interests and materially aid in developing through the schools, chiefly through the course of study. The esthetic interest may be developed in drawing and color work so that the idea of the harmony of colors will go into each home and cause the beautifying of that home in a manner heretofore unknown. Through domestic science, the knowledge acquired by a child under a trained teacher in this subject will produce salutary effects on the homes. By means of school gardens and the distribution of flower seeds for home planting the beautifying of home surroundings will be materially aided. By the organization of a Junior Civic League the school grounds will be cared for and loose paper and rubbish in the streets will be collected up by the boys and girls.

## A Permanent School Exhibit.

Greater New York. The committee on educational museum for the Board of Education has made the following recommendations:

"1. A permanent exhibit of the work of the New York schools. The nucleus of this may be found in the fifty-nine wall cabinets, together with photographs, constructive work, and the four models of school buildings, displayed at the St. Louis Exposition. The exhibit may include the conditions prevailing in the public schools of the city at the present time as regards buildings, organization, course of study, teachers, instruction, and results.

"2. An alcove for the display of the best type of schoolroom equipment, such as seats, desks, tables, work benches, shop and cooking-room equipment.

"3. A display of illustrative apparatus, such as maps, globes, and charts; collections of geographical, scientific and industrial material, some of which may be of permanent value, and some of it of merely transient interest; specimens of plants, animals, and minerals for science teaching, including large-sized models and colored representations.

"4. Classified collection of lantern slides and stereoscopic views, illustrating work in all lines of instruction, with special reference to life-growth and development, and a collection of pictures and other works of art. The slides may form a loan collection for use in the schools of the city.

"5. Special exhibits and displays at different seasons of the year to illustrate certain phases of work laid out in the course of study.

"6. An historical exhibit, including text-

books, reference books and illustrative material.

"7. An exhibit of the best type of work found in other cities, and in other countries."

The recommendations were adopted and a portion of the hall of the Board of Education set aside for the exhibit.

## How Chancellor Puts It.

Wm. E. Chancellor, who has recently been selected Superintendent of Schools at Washington, D. C., discusses the "School Superintendent" as follows:

"A school superintendent in relation to a board of education stands somewhat as an attorney to a client. The client has all the rights, but has assigned all but one of them to his attorney—namely, the right to withdraw his affairs from his care. He is employed because he knows better how to forward his client's affairs than the client himself knows. \* \* \* A strong and able superintendent can carry almost any board with him. \* \* \* The large board is quickly responsive to popular movements. It is timid. A crowd is always weak in pursuit of a plan. It is also vacillating. A crowd can never represent a high average of culture. \* \* \* Large boards represent by their vote the average of the common people's opinion, and not the reasoned product of the best thinkers. \* \* \* The plain people have usually a great deal of good common sense, but they rely for most of it upon oral tradition; and school superintendents are too recent a product of our cultural evolution to be well understood by most people. \* \* \* There is a popular idea that, though no one of a dozen men knows much of anything about school teaching, the entire dozen as a body, has an expert, and therefore a valuable, opinion on the subject. This is an interesting aspect of the popular belief in America—*vox populi, vox Dei.*"

## Teachers' Referendum.

Chicago. The Board of Education has referred the question of adopting a spelling book to the teachers in the following report:

"That the question of the use of a text book in spelling in the Chicago public schools be referred to the teachers for a referendum vote; if the teachers give it as their professional opinion that spelling is taught better with the use of a text book for each child, that the school management committee be thereupon requested to recommend a text book in spelling at the next board meeting, if possible; if, on the other hand, the teachers give it as their professional opinion that spelling is taught better in correlation with other studies in the schools, that a text book for each child is not necessary, then we recommend that every school library be supplied with copies of the most advanced text books on spelling, and the teachers encouraged to evolve the best possible methods of teaching spelling without the use of the individual text book."

Ann Arbor, Mich. The board of education has adopted a new schedule of salaries, as follows:

The minimum salary for ward teachers shall be \$350, the maximum salary \$600, and the annual increase \$50.00.

The maximum for principals shall be \$600, with \$12.50 additional for each room.

The minimum salary for high school teachers shall be \$600, with an annual increase of \$50 until the maximum \$900 is reached.

Omaha, Nebr. Greek letter so adopted debarri holding office in class organizati ties, contests w or representati such as debates

Grand Rapid on record for by unanimousl forth that the spring warrant solving that it other year.

Oak Park, I by the board one will be ad less he has p showing his mission will t for all high s of the student

Delaware wagons in use to and from

Cleveland, plan is oppo plan," says th opportunity in sical training would probab two-session pl ived in the



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## School Boards.

Omaha, Nebr. The board put the ban on the Greek letter societies when a resolution was adopted debarring members of a fraternity from holding office in the battalion or participating in class organization, management of literary societies, contests with outside high or other schools, or representation in literary society contests, such as debates, etc.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The board went solidly on record for medical inspection in the schools by unanimously adopting a resolution setting forth that the success of the experiment last spring warranted further investigation and resolving that it should be tried for at least another year.

Oak Park, Ill. Foot ball will be permitted by the board under the following rule: "No one will be admitted to games or practice unless he has presented a physician's certificate showing his physical fitness. A writ of permission will then be given, good for one year, for all high school athletes, unless the parents of the student object.

Delaware County, Ind., has forty-five wagons in use for the transportation of pupils to and from school.

Cleveland, O. The two session high school plan is opposed here. "Under the present plan," says the principal, "the pupils have opportunity in the afternoon for voluntary physical training in the gymnasium and this would probably be done away with under the two-session plan. If a recess period were provided in the middle of the session, as a lunch

time, and the schools had facilities for serving hot lunches, the greatest objection to the present plan would be removed." The board, however, takes a different view. It proposes to inaugurate two sessions daily at the high school to keep the girls away from the theaters. The school board does not approve of the matinée. "The theory that the half day session gives pupils a clear afternoon for study does not work out that way," said Member S. P. Orth. "Many boys spend the afternoon at athletics and the girls attend social functions or the matinée."

Benton Harbor, Mich. A curfew ordinance has been passed and will be enforced at the request of a large number of citizens.

Williamsport, Pa. The rules of the board have been so amended as to allow substitute

teachers \$2 per day for less than five days' services. Regular teachers who are absent on account of personal sickness or death in their immediate families will be allowed full pay for a period not exceeding five days in one year.

Dayton, O. A resolution has been adopted which in effect will prohibit the annual athletic class meets of the high school on Decoration day. In the opinion of the board a better spirit of gratitude and American patriotism would be shown by the high school students if they would join in the usual exercises of the day with the grammar schools.

Temple, Tex. The school board has raised the scholastic age limit to nineteen years. All pupils under that age will be permitted to attend the public schools.

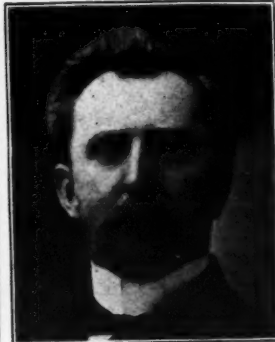
To prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases the state board of health for Indiana has issued rules forbidding children in the public schools to indulge in kissing. Teachers will be expected to enforce the rule like any of the other school regulations.

Cleveland, O. The department of physical education, it is announced, will pay especial attention to the personal habits of the students. The department will endeavor to induce students to keep their teeth in good repair and to cultivate other personal habits that will lead to a spotless condition generally.

Holyoke, Mass. The board has dismissed all married women teachers who have able-bodied husbands to support them.



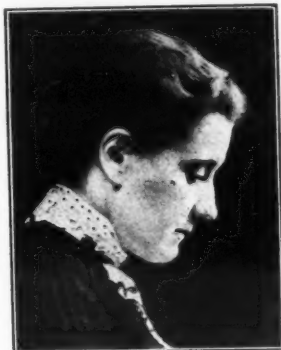
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DR. W. O. KUFLEWSKI  
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MISS JANE ADDAMS



WILEY W. MILLS



MRS. EMMONS BLAINE



LOUIS F. POST



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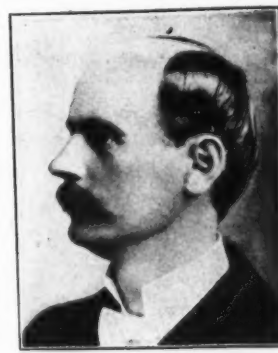
DR. C. A. WEIL



C. O. SETHNESS



RAYMOND ROBINS



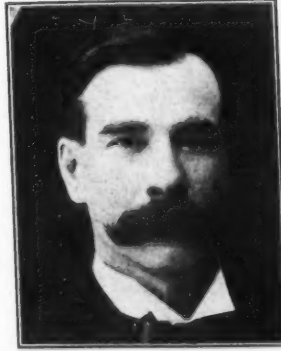
DR. JAMES T. CHVATAL



MODIE J. SPIEGEL



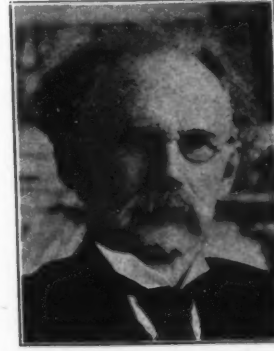
MISS CORNELIA B. DEBEY



JOHN C. HARDING



MRS. W. C. H. KEOUGH



DR. JOHN GUERIN

Officers and Members of the Chicago Board of Education.



# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DEVOTED TO

School Boards, School Officials and Teachers

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## THE MODIFIED SPELLING SYSTEM.

The promoters of spelling reform have no doubt realized that progress in this direction is exceedingly slow and difficult. They found that while the National Educational Association was willing to adopt a few modifications it was not willing to complete the entire reform.

The Reform Spelling Board, too, found that concerted action on the part of writers, publishers and educators was nigh to impossible. Every interested factor awaits the action of everybody else. No one is willing to expose himself to the ridicule likely to follow an unsuccessful reform.

The action of President Roosevelt, however, has given impetus to the movement such as it has not received since its inception, and it will now remain for the lexicographers, magazine and newspaper publishers to give permanency to the change.

School boards cannot very well take action in the matter. The adoption of the new system of spelling in schoolroom labors cannot be undertaken unless all text books and dictionaries used in the schools conform with it.

But, if the boards of education throughout the United States took favorable action it would by no means determine the spelling used in the newspapers and magazines of the country, and two systems of spelling would lead to endless confusion.

The educators of the nation have taken the initiative, but it will remain for the lexicographers, authors and publishers to complete the reform.

## THE SCHOOLMARM WHO WEDS.

President Crabtree of the Nebraska State Normal school at Peru contributes an eminently sensible bit of argument in favor of the young woman who engages in teaching for a few years and then marries.

"In reply to the oft repeated assertion that no girl should begin teaching unless she is to make it a lifelong profession, it is sufficient to say that no young woman, however fancy free she may be, is able to say with certainty that she will continue so," says a western editor by way of comment. "However great may be her devotion to the general cause of learning at a given time, before the moon waxes again that broad affection may be particularized and focused upon one weak and unworthy member of the human tribe, and this is a phenomenon against which no human power has yet been found to avail. Frequently young women will declare with mighty emphasis that they will remain unalterably single throughout the days of their life, but this is a declaration which must always be taken with allowance for mental reservation.

"But President Crabtree follows the safer ground of justifying instead of vainly opposing a principle of nature. No matter how efficient may be the teachers of our schools,

he says, the best education is not possible unless there is a wise maternal direction at home; for the biggest part of the child's education is under the family roof-tree. Hence the teacher who marries and transfers her educational effort from the public to the offspring of her own flesh is not leaving the teaching profession but advancing it to a more important post. And, as her school experience will better qualify her for the maternal office, so the best school teacher is the girl who has most of the domestic instinct and is most likely to leave the pedagogic calling and find her natural and proper place as the arbiter of her own home.

"It is pleasant to find theory agreeing with good sense; and the test if good sense is its agreement with the fixed and universal laws of Mother Nature. The idea that the woman school teacher is a sexless and emotionless species of humnaity is just about as senseless as it is ungallant."

## NEW SCHOOL BOARDS.

A resident in a western city at one time sought a seat in the school board for the sole purpose of "getting even" with the superintendent, against whom he held a fancied grievance. After he was elected he stated freely that his highest ambition was to have the superintendent removed.

But, note the result! At the end of one year's service he declared that the superintendent was "all right" and that henceforth he would champion the cause of that official in every laudable undertaking.

This is a true incident which merely illustrates that men frequently seek school board memberships in order to right some fancied wrongs, only to find that these wrongs do not exist and that great reforms are not possible where things are fairly well managed.

The American people want to be in close touch with their system of popular education. The average citizen wants the privilege to criticize the school system and treasure the thought that he has something to say as to how things should be run. He nurses the ambition that some day he will get a whack at the management and then there will be a glorious reform.

The newly elected school board member wants to make a record. He is conscious of the fact that some things are radically wrong and that it is only a question of time when he may succeed in correcting them. Fame awaits him and the school board will serve as the stepping stone to higher civic honors.

But, the awakening comes. Nothing is radically wrong, the administrative officers at closer range are not half bad, the former school board members did some things with wisdom and forethought, and for the present the school system is not going to the dogs.

The new member is ambitious and rightly so. But, he who urges radical innovations before he has studied present conditions and the achievements of the past, usually comes to grief. More than one such member retired from the official scene the butt of ridicule and derision.

The new members of the Chicago Board of Education, in their eagerness to do things, entered upon a series of blunders, only to discover that the superintendent was not half bad, and that some of the old methods were not shopworn and antiquated.

The average school system is the result of years of labor and thought. Many minds have contributed to its growth, strength and efficiency. Progress is always in order and always possible, but sudden upheavals and radical changes are seldom warranted.

## CRIME AND EDUCATION.

The question of education and crime is always up. Professor James recently said:

"The intellect is the servant of the passions, and education often makes some intellects only the more adroit in carrying out their evil tendencies."

Commenting on this statement, a writer remarks:

"This is substantially the same as saying that a man is still a man after everything possible has been done to spiritualize him and take the animal out of him. The most perfect saint that ever lived was still a man as long as he continued in the flesh. It was the experience of St. Paul who discovered two laws in his members, one impelling him toward what was good and the other toward what was evil and even repulsive to his better nature. He found that sin was in him and that what seemed good to him he failed to do, while he did the things that were hateful to him. Thus it comes that the difference between the best and the worst is not so great as we sometimes imagine. Could the intellect somehow be freed from the domination of the passions; were it possible for the will to command the sensibilities; to say to our feelings, our attachments and sentiments—'peace, be still'—and be assured of obedience; it would all be different. In such a case, not only at some time, but at all times, we might be masters of ourselves, architects of our own fortunes and our own rescues from the perils which beset the way of every one of us.

"However, it is not so. Our wills are dominated by our affections and we constantly do things contrary to our best judgment and become victims of remorse, failing to meet the requirements of our own consciences. Like the great apostle, what we would not, that we do, and what we would, we fail to do. In the last analysis, it is apparent that sentiment rules the world.

"Yet, a measure of self-control is possible and the acquisition of this should be one of the great aims of education. No man is well trained who has not acquired a good measure of command over himself. There is an evident lack of such control where the intellect is the unfailing servant of the passions. Either this or it must be that ethical training, the need of which is coming to be more widely recognized, has been sadly neglected. If it should appear that wit is the servant of the passions as a rule, then education is a curse rather than a blessing. In such a case, ignorance becomes bliss, and where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise. It may not be denied that the schools do not free us from crime, but if they do their proper work they should greatly lessen it. Professor James strangely contends that the schools and colleges aggravate evils instead of curing them. If this is true, we have fallen into the habit of overvaluing the benefits of an education, but we cannot think that it is entirely true, especially where education is of the right sort."

Education of the right sort, that is the rub. If education is of the right sort it will have the right influence on man. In this connection be it remembered that the wise old Andrew Carnegie recently said the American public school is the best of all our institutions. In the public school the pupil gets the beginning of an education that certainly does lessen crime. But it is possible to make that training better. Is it not, as we have so often suggested, better to teach the child his duty to his fellow creatures than to spend so much time on him teaching him languages that not one out of a thousand ever successfully learns?



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The real father of Spelling Reform.



"A school has been opened for the training of office boys."—News Item.



Supt. Brumbaugh getting ready for next year's meeting.

### HINEMON WINS.

The splendid fight waged in Arkansas for a constitutional amendment raising the tax limit for school purposes from seven to ten mills has resulted in an indorsement of 20,000 majority.

Hon. John H. Hinemon, the state superintendent, led in the contest, making about two hundred and fifty speeches and circulating over one hundred thousand documents. Such work is inspiring and deserves the comment of progressive men everywhere.

### SCHOOL BOARD GRAFT.

The city of Detroit was stirred up all last summer over the charge of grafting in the school board. Vague insinuations were followed by definite charges until the city prosecutor began taking testimony before one of the police magistrates, and finally caused the arrest of a member of the board for accepting \$100 from a candidate for a janitorship. Another member, soon after, was likewise arrested for having offered a bribe of \$500 to a fellow member in return for his vote in favor of a certain candidate for the presidency of the board.

The greed which has characterized officials in other departments of our civic life has happily been wanting from the administrative department of our public schools. Our school boards have been bodies who have done their work without pay, unselfishly, in the cause of education. Muckraking on the part of educational journals has been unnecessary and almost impossible. What graft there may be is, with the exception

of widely isolated cases, petty, so petty as to be unworthy of notice.

The instance of the Detroit board is an exception to the rule and serves to emphasize the excellent condition of affairs in school board circles all over the country. We hope that the citizens of Detroit will redeem the present state of affairs by abolishing the board and electing one on educational and reform lines without prejudice or politics.

### SCHOOL BOARD CONSCIOUSNESS.

"What do we mean when we speak of the 'school board consciousness'?"

"We mean simply a new perception," says the *Louisiana School Review*, "appreciation and awareness in the individual school board member, and also in the public mind, of the duties of a person holding this office in his relations to his fellow members on the same board, on other boards in his own state, and on other such boards in the entire country."

"Such a consciousness completes the process of school board evolution; the law creates the board as an organic body—the consciousness breathes into its nostrils the breath of life."

"And by what apparent means is such a consciousness now rapidly arising in Louisiana?"

"First, through increased intercommunication and exchange brought about by railroad and telegraph—that 'going to and fro among themselves and their neighbors' which is the process of all civilization, giving opportunity for conference, comparison of problems and discovery of common interests."



Another College Professor who talks too much.



The study of Geography has been enriched by new facts.

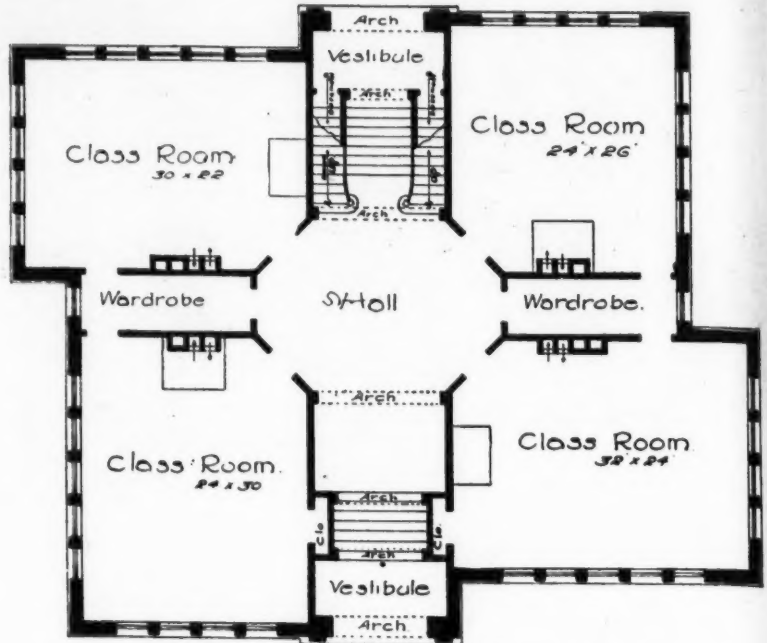


"Partners" as pictured by W. R. Hearst's Cartoonist.

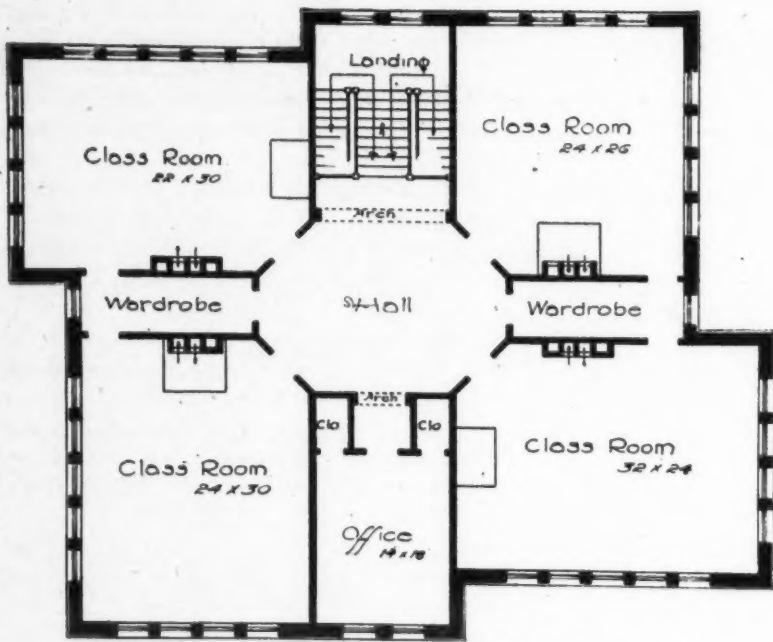




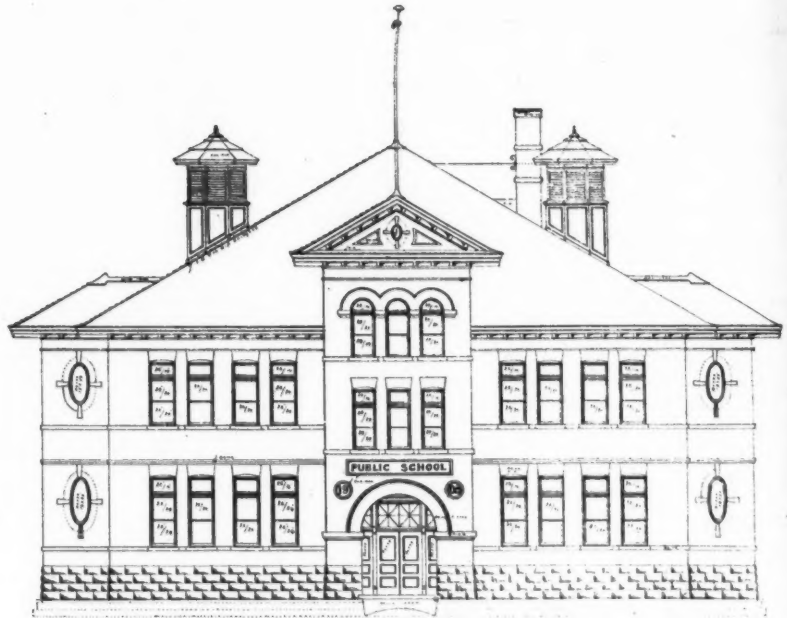
NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARDING TWP., ILL.  
Edwards & Walter, Architects



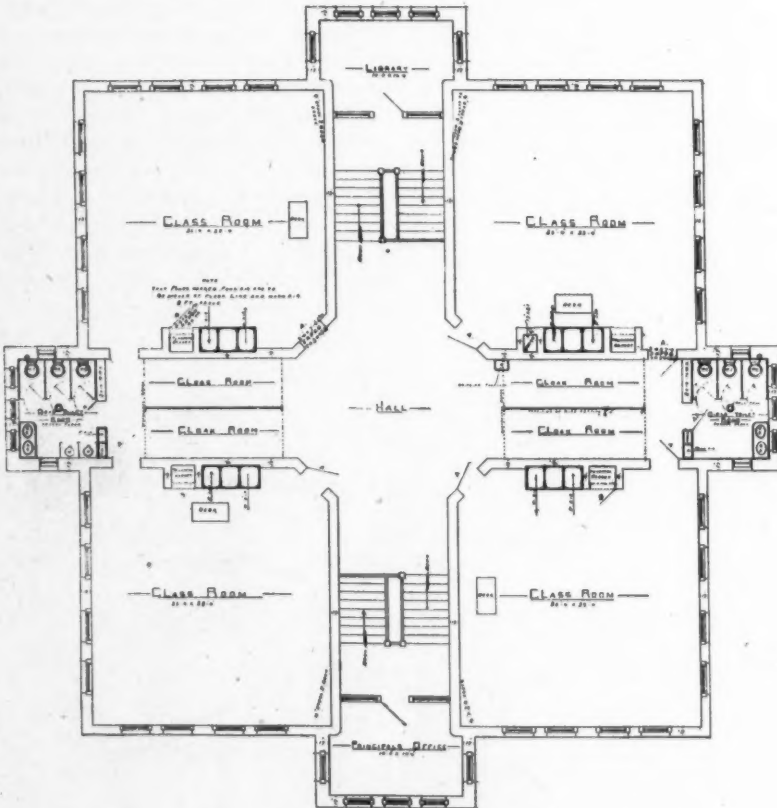
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, NEW SCHOOL, HARDING TWP., ILL



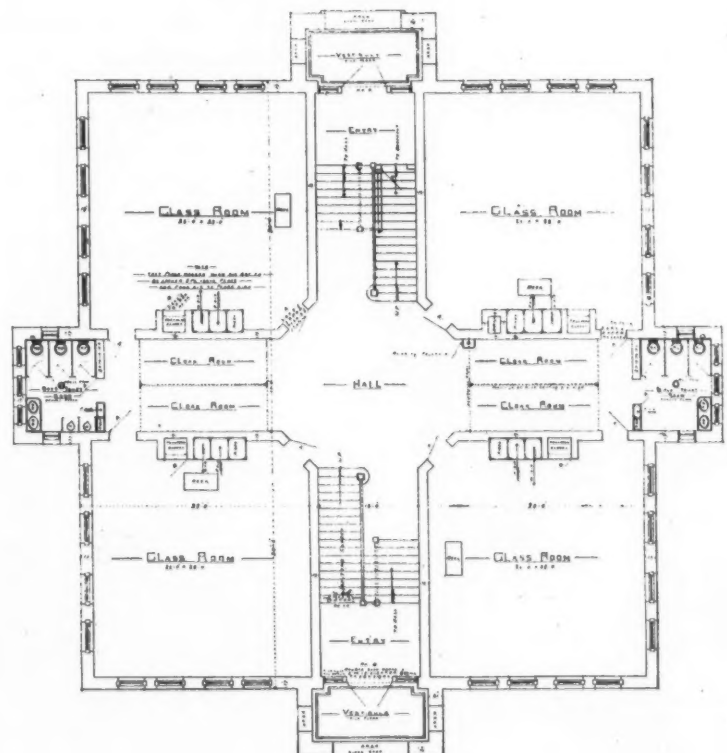
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, NEW SCHOOL, HARDING TWP., ILL.



ELEVATION—8 Rooms. Cost \$23,000  
NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, LEHI, UTAH



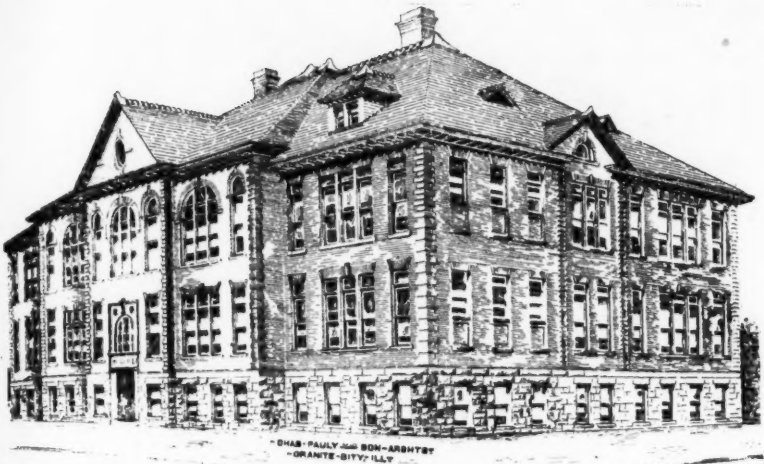
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



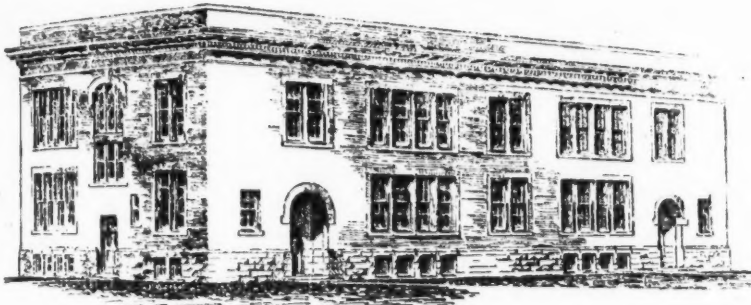
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FRONT ELEVATION AND FLOOR PLANS, NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, LEHI, UTAH  
T. T. Davis, Architect, Provo, Utah

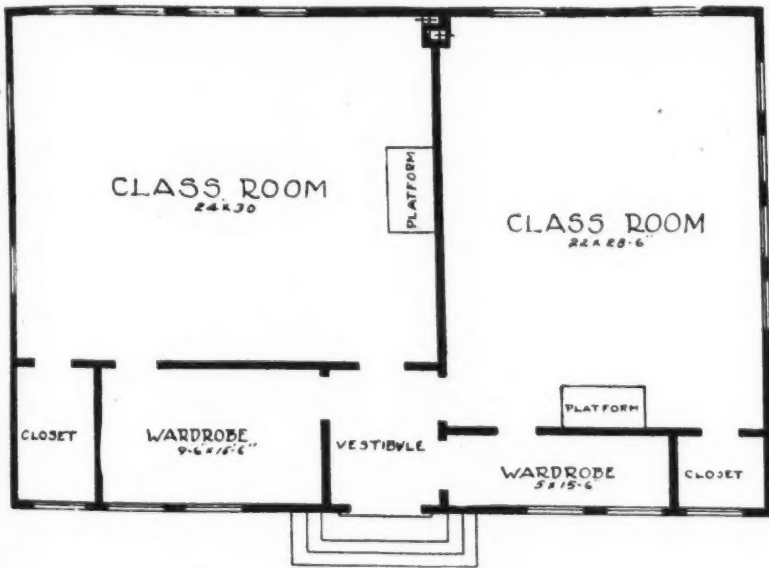




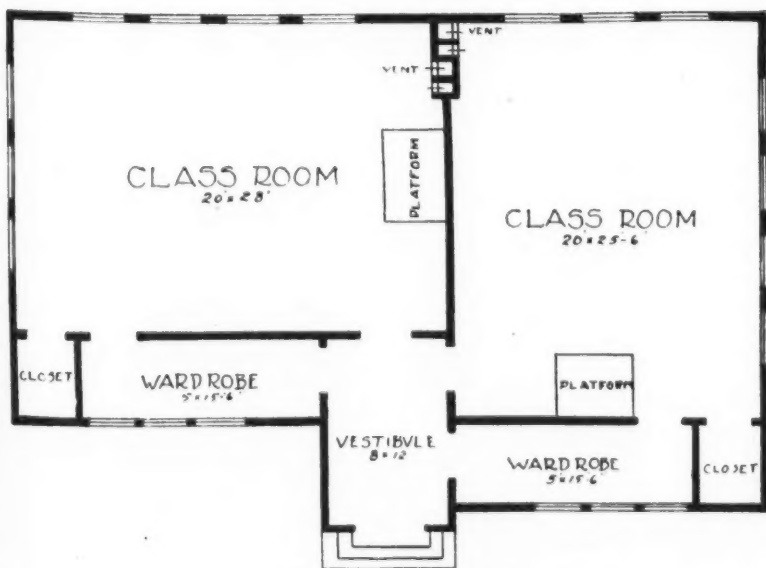
NEW MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL, GRANITE CITY, ILL.  
Cost \$50,000. 15 Class Rooms, Auditorium, Manual Training Department and Gymnasium  
Chas. Pauly & Son, Architects



PROPOSED CENTRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AUBURN, N. Y.

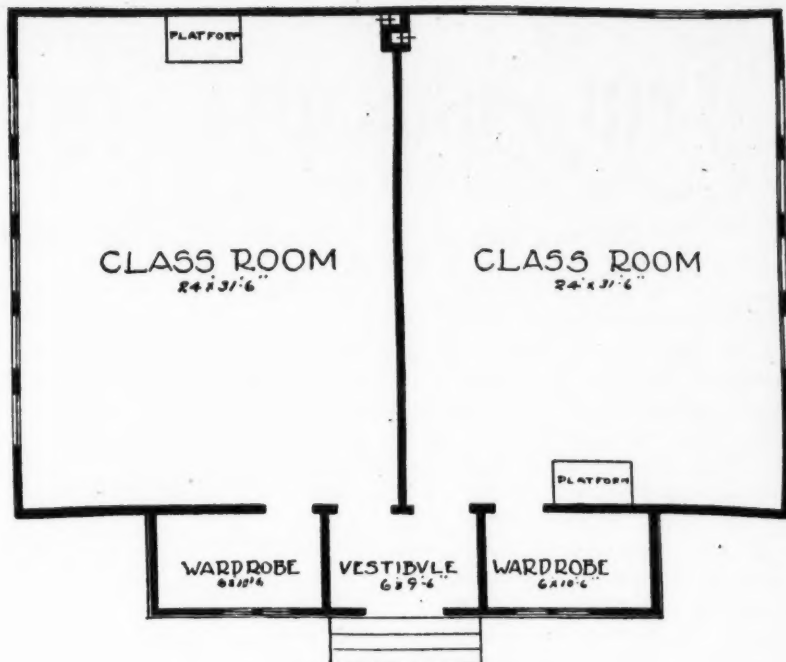


PLAN No. 5, TWO ROOMS

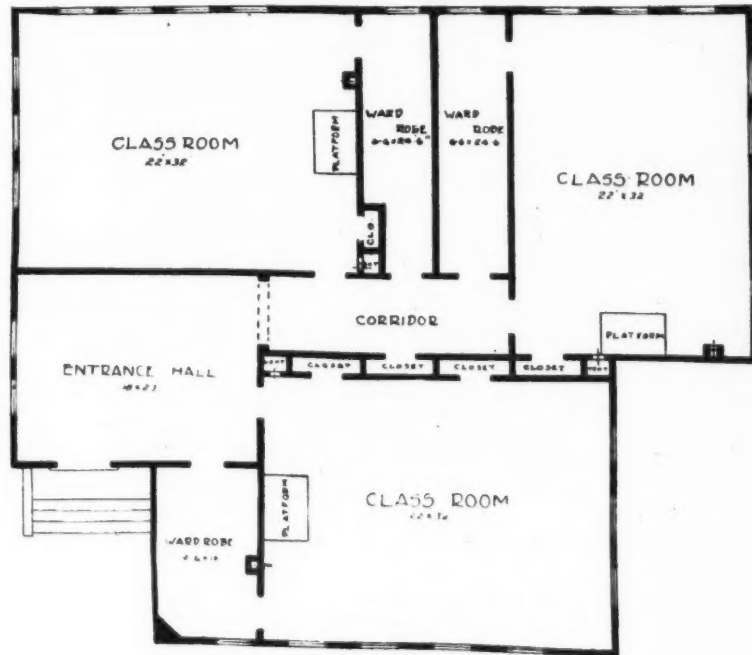


PLAN No. 6, TWO ROOMS

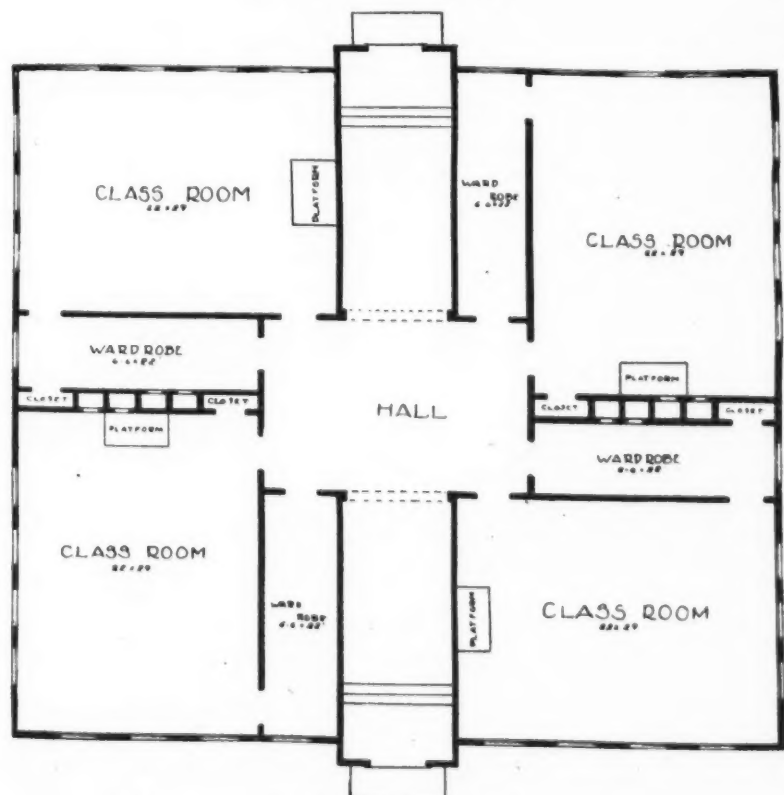
MODEL FLOOR PLANS, ADOPTED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA



PLAN No. 7, TWO ROOMS  
May be provided with rolling partitions



PLAN No. 8, THREE ROOMS



PLAN No. 9, FOUR ROOMS



# New Rules and Regulations

## The New Troy Rules.

The Board of Education at Troy, N. Y., has adopted the following new rules governing school room credits and diplomas:

All pupils in the high school shall take four subjects and at least eighteen recitations per week, unless dropped from some class or classes for unsatisfactory work.

Pupils who do unsatisfactory work the first half of any year may be dropped from the class by the teacher in charge.

Pupils must take the full four years' course in English. Pupils who begin a foreign language must continue it for three years, except that pupils who do not do good work in first year Latin may select French for the remaining two years.

Elementary algebra through quadratics shall be required and shall be completed in one year. Plane geometry shall be required and shall be completed in one year.

Ancient, English and American history and physiology shall be required, except of pupils preparing for college.

School diplomas shall be granted to all those pupils who have attained seventy credits during the school year 1906-07; thereafter school diplomas shall be awarded for seventy-two credits.

Credits shall be allowed in the several courses; no more than five credits being allowed for any one subject during any school year, as follows: Twenty credits for English, twenty credits for Latin, fifteen credits for French, fifteen credits for German, fifteen credits for Greek, fifteen credits for history, seven and one-half credits for algebra, five credits for plane geometry, five credits for trigonometry and solid geometry, five credits for biology, five credits for physics, five credits for chemistry, two and one-half credits for civics, two and one-half credits for physiology, six credits for drawing, no more than one and one-half to be earned in any one year; two credits for vocal music, no more than one-half credit to be earned in any one year.

Conditions may be removed by the pupils passing the Regents' examination; no pupil shall remove a condition after the first half of the fourth year. Credits shall be awarded to those pupils who attain an average of seventy-five per cent. in the Regents' examination in the subject and the class record of the teacher, such class record to be made by the teacher upon daily recitation marks or upon written tests as the teacher may elect.

The class record of each pupil must be filed with the principal and a copy with the Board of Education before the pupil is permitted to take the Regents' examination.

At the beginning of each school year pupils who have attained fifty-two credits and no other shall be known as the senior class.

Pupils may be graduated from the high school who have earned an academic diploma in accordance with the rules of the State Department of Education.

All pupils shall take Regents' examination except in descriptive physics.

Regents' examination in any language, if when averaged with the class record for the time covered, the average shall be seventy-five per cent. or more, shall secure full credit for the pupil for all previous work.

All answer papers other than those sent to Albany shall be marked and filed with the clerk

of the board within ten days after each examination is held.

No credits shall be allowed for work completed prior to September 1, 1906, other than those allowed and recorded on cards held in the office of the board, except when conditions are removed in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

Pupils who are preparing for some particular college may take the course required for admission to such institution.

Omaha, Neb. A new rule has been passed by the board of education that increases in the salaries of teachers shall be made at the beginning and the middle of the school year. Heretofore, salaries have been increased at all times of the school year, dependent upon the date of the individual teacher's employment. Considerable clerical work will be saved by the new arrangement.

Another modification of the board's rules is an order to deduct one-twentieth part of a teacher's monthly salary for every day of absence from classroom duties.

Boston, Mass. The school committee has revised its rules relating to the infliction of corporal punishment. Whipping is now restricted to the boys in the grades. Girls in all the schools and boys in the Latin, high schools and kindergartens are exempt. No pupil may be whipped in the sight of another. Blows with a rattan upon the hand are the only form of punishment permitted.

Traverse City, Mich. A new rule of the board of education provides that teachers who are absent from necessity shall receive 25 per cent of their regular salary during the first five days' absence, after which time payment shall cease.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Rules to govern the admission of non-residents to the public schools have been revised by the board of education. The new rules read:

Non-residents may attend the high schools by paying \$3 per school month, and the grammar schools by paying \$1.50 per school month, provided further, they hold an admission card duly signed by the superintendent.

Any non-resident desiring to attend one of said schools shall apply to the clerk of the board, who shall, on the approval of the superintendent, issue an admission card, giving the name of the applicant, the school to be attended, and the time for which tuition is paid, which, when signed by the superintendent, will admit the applicant to the school designated.

All tuition shall be paid in advance, and no admission card shall be issued for less than one school month. In renewing such cards, credit may be allowed for five or more consecutive days' absence; provided, such absence is certified to by the principal of the school where the pupil has attended.

The several principals shall keep a record of such admissions, and promptly report all examinations to the clerk of the board, in all cases where attendance is continued, and admission card for same is not presented. Such reports shall go to the superintendent for the enforcement of this rule.

The clerk of the board shall keep an account of all sums so received, and from whom received, and shall, at the end of each school month, pay the same to the city treasurer.

## INFRINGEMENTS ON WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

An interesting case of copyright infringement was decided at Chicago some months ago which has, however, not until now received the publicity the case deserves. The case briefly put is as follows:

The G. & C. Merriam Company brought suit against the United Dictionary Company of Chicago for infringement of copyright of a book entitled "Webster's High School Dictionary." The Merriam people held the copyrights on this work both in the United States and in Great Britain, issued in 1892. Two years later the book was published commercially in England under the name of "Webster's Brief International Dictionary" under an agreement with George Bell & Sons, an English firm.

This agreement provided that the book must not be sold directly or indirectly into the United States. Thus the sale was confined to England only. The English edition did not bear notice of the American copyright, but was nevertheless in full compliance with the English copyright law. George Bell & Sons, too, complied with the terms of their agreement in that they never imported into or sold a copy of the book in the United States.

The United Dictionary Company of Chicago, however, obtained a copy of the book and republished or attempted to republish it in this country. Thereupon followed the suit.

Here it developed that the question hinged largely upon the failure to insert in the books published in England, the copyright notice required by the United States copyright law. No denial of a substantial reproduction of the American work published in England, was made. The question of forfeiture of rights was uppermost.

The court, however, reasoned that the publishers of "Webster's High School Dictionary" had complied with the copyright laws of the United States. The copyright granted by the English government was in strict conformity to the laws of that nation. This did not invalidate the copyrights the publishers had obtained in this country. The title and the first three and last thirty-four pages of the English edition were different from the domestic edition.

The court further held that an infringement may result in the wrongful use of a part as well as the whole of a publication protected by copyright. Consequently, it held that the republication of the book by the Chicago publishers was a clear infringement, thus upholding the contention made by the G. & C. Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. George E. Gay, who had charge of the Massachusetts school exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, has been elected superintendent at Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Gay's salary was fixed at \$2,200 with annual increases of \$100 up to a maximum of \$2,800.

General Geo. W. Gordon, superintendent of schools at Memphis, Tenn., has been nominated for congress in his district.

Antigo, Wis. The school board has decided to purchase all text books used by the pupils and loan them to the latter. In the high schools a charge of \$2 will be made for the use of all the texts needed by a student during a year. In the sixth, seventh and eighth grades the annual rental will be \$1.50; in the fourth and fifth grades, \$1.05; in the second and third grades, 90 cents, and in the primary 45 cents. A librarian will be placed in charge of the books. Fines will be charged up against children for any damages which are sustained by books beyond the usual wear and tear.

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# THE COMBINE AND BOODLERS

By Mrs. Ella S. Burton, of Topeka, Kans.

The following is the synopsis of a Labor Day address delivered by Mrs. Burton:

I am going to tell you the story of the book trust as it has operated in Kansas and disarm the power of their money to deceive you by proving the facts I give you with their own words over their original signatures. As seeing and hearing is believing, I believe it will aid the struggles of the right for ascendancy, and this is my apology for doing what emissaries of the most infamous of all other trusts will say is esthetic.

Is there anything esthetic in the way trusts handle the people? Was there anything esthetic in the way John D. Rockefeller robbed the poor man in Michigan of his last dollar and caused him to die of a broken heart? Was it esthetic in the Standard Oil when it felled a great industry because the people asked only for fair play? Is it esthetic the way trusts try to rob God himself of the credit of his blessings to his people and assert the benefits they enjoy from the rain and the sunshine is the result of the fine management or manipulation of governmental affairs? Does the sheriff apologize to the horse thief—an entirely respectable citizen when compared with a trust manipulator or boodler—when he forces the shackles on him and says, "You are my prisoner"?

## Planning a Campaign.

For years the people of Kansas complained of the exorbitant price of school text-books and the unnecessary charges that resulted in the purchase of new books when the children were supplied with equally as good texts. As often as the Legislature met, a bill was introduced providing relief and as often was it smothered by the power of the money of this infamous trust that thrives on the parental love of the parent for the child.

When the Democratic and Populist parties came into power the book trust was face to face with a new proposition. It owned no leaders in this new power that had sprung up so suddenly. The manager of the book trust came to Kansas City and called his agent in Kansas there to meet him. His stenographer was with him, and I was that stenographer.

Boldly and openly the millionaire trust operator asked, "How much money will it take to stop all text-book legislation in Kansas this winter?"

The agent replied that it could not be done and begged that it be not attempted.

## Unwilling Agents.

The manager replied, "Harry thinks he can stop it." And here let me explain, their agents are not always their boodlers.

They have good men in their employ who act as their book critics and would refuse to use their money to corrupt the one interest of all others the American people hold dear and should keep pure and unsullied.

The manager stated that he would take the matter under advisement for two weeks and if at the end of that time he concluded to send this man to the state armed with the money they had extracted from the people to corrupt and debauch their representatives, the regular agent might take a vacation. At the end of the two weeks a telegram came saying he might take his family and recuperate his health at some winter resort while Harry would assume charge of affairs. As soon as he had entered the state, it seems the Populists and Democrats took charge of him. Speaker



MRS. ELLA BURTON  
Stenographer for G. G. Burton, former Book Agent  
Topeka, Kansas

Street declared he placed a \$100 bill in his hat and this dastardly boodler fled the state. From over the line in Missouri he continued his operations, but the text-book bill cut the price of text-books squarely in two and saving the state \$250,000 yearly besides fixing the time at five years before a change could be made.

The bill became a law and the war between the book trust and this state began and is still in progress. Next May a new contract must be made and the trust argues that it must not allow Kansas to get good books at the prices, for if good books are secured at what they term these low prices, other states will pass a similar law reducing prices. After the law passed the trust tried to get a sufficient number of men on the board friendly to them to adjourn the board without adoption and render the law inoperative, as was done in West Virginia. Note the following from a letter of the trust signed by the assistant manager:

"We hope that you may be able to get some of your friends on the commission. You no doubt are familiar with the West Virginia case. Two years ago the Legislature of that state enacted a similar law to that of your state. The commission met and after much deliberation and investigation reported to the Legislature that they were unable to get books meeting the requirements of the law, and therefore could not enter into any contract. The present Legislature of West Virginia has enacted a sensible text-book law. Upon receipt of this I wish you would write us what you think your chances are of getting some of your friends on the text-book commission."

## Some Correspondence.

Note also from the Chicago manager:

"Chicago, May 26, 1897.

"I wish that it might be possible to secure an adjournment from time to time of this commission so as to head off any action on their part looking to an adoption of a series of books. I had an interview with Governor Barnes of Oklahoma and judge from what he told me that matters can rest as they are there for a while."

Letters written by book trust agents:

"I would have written you sooner, but have been waiting to hear the names of the new text-book commission. Please gather up the correspondence that occurred between you and myself and I will corral the papers which I

have of yours and send them to you. This has always been my custom in legislative work and is safe to everyone under the old theory that 'Dead Men tell no Tales.'"

Let us try to throw this world back socially if not economically to the time when there were lots of men to be found in every neighborhood whose word was as good as their note; whose pride was in their well earned reputation for setting forth in their character those elements of manhood exemplified by Lincoln. How the world hangs to his memory—not for his money, how grandly, superbly he rose above it! Beneath this awful insane clamor for gold can be heard the throbbing and longing of the people for more such men, and how this feeling burst into flame at the mention of the name of Coburn. Who ever thought of how many dollars Coburn has? This seeming reverence for gold is not genuine. Those who flaunt it assume the public lends assent and they are merely allowed to strut along in their vanity. What the people reverence is integrity—the foundation of all that is high in character. This is really what the public mind appreciates, but it is too slow to show it. Society should never lose an opportunity to express its contempt for the public boodler, public robber. Make the young feel that the most fearful of ruin is when character is gone—integrity sold. Banish the public boodler off the face of the earth, clear the mind of prejudice, and the beginning of the end is made of the settlement of all the great questions of state.

## Comments on Book Trust.

There should be nothing surprising in the conclusive evidence that Governor Hoch appointed to the School Book commission a man who was in the pay of the book trust. First of all the trust law of the state, which is a good statute as trust laws go, is not enforced under Governor Hoch's administration. The Governor, just before the Topeka convention, capitulated completely to the railroad interests and permitted them to run the convention, name the ticket and write the platform without interposing a single objection. He even went so far as inferentially to denounce as demagogues his old reform associates, the men who had brought him out politically and who had put him into office, and this, too, on the floor of the convention.—Kansas City Star, September 4, 1906.

The Book trust lobby is one of the most pernicious in the United States. Its method in states where there are commissions is to have men on these boards who are in sympathy with their interests. They are coercive and unjust in their exactions and extort millions from the people by their sinister methods.—Kansas City Star, September 6, 1906.

Mrs. Burton in her Labor Day address yesterday discussed a subject that is of vital interest to the people of Kansas—the selection of the school text-books. Most people will agree with her that if there is a corrupt trust engaged in this business, and if it considers in the business merely its profits, and its policy is to sell to the schools a cheap article at the highest price it can exact, and to the extent that it undertakes to boodle and debauch the school management in counties and the state, it is the worst of all trusts, for it debauches education itself.—Topeka Daily State Capital, September 4, 1906.





#### Handling Free Text Books.

Tacoma, Wash. In connection with the introduction of free text books, the following circular of instructions has been issued by Superintendent A. H. Yoder and Secretary Alfred Lister:

#### Instructions Regarding Text Books.

"At the first session of school, pupils who have not already done so, should be requested to donate any books they may have, and asked to bring them to the school at the next session. If pupils desire to own and use their own books, they may be purchased at the office of the board of education at prices given on the 'Text Book and Materials' blank.

"The books that have been donated and those belonging to the school district (excepting some that have been discarded as unfit for use) will be found in the rooms in which they were left at the close of school in June. They have been labeled, repaired and covered. The name of the pupil who donated the book has been written on the label, where that information was obtainable. Thus the books may be loaned back to the pupils donating them, where desirable. There is no reason why books may not be transferred from one room to another at the beginning of school, before inventory is made, as required by the book record. Any books in the room that may have been overlooked, and others which may be donated by the pupils, should be repaired, if necessary, labeled, stamped 'Tacoma Public Schools' on the inside of front and back cover, and also on page 10, the name of the pupil written on the label, covered and numbered, giving the next succeeding number to the highest on the same kind of book in the room.

#### Keeping Records.

"An entry should be made in the 'Teacher's Book Record (Summary)' of all books on hand, giving the number of each under the proper heading as to condition. Add to this those that may be received from pupils or found to have been overlooked. Enter none but books received from the office store-room under the heading 'Received During Year.' To arrive at the number of new books required for each room, add to the total number of pupils present at the afternoon session of the first day 15 per cent, then deduct the number of books on hand and the number of pupils who will own and use their own books, making a requisition for the remainder.

"When the books are distributed to the pupils the old books should be given out first and ample time allowed to make up the record and receipt required on the 'Teacher's Book Record' blank.

#### Care of Books.

"The books must be used with care. If any pupil cuts, marks, tears, or in any other way damages the book, the pupil will be sent with the book to the principal, who will assess such damage as he may determine. If a book is lost the pupil must pay the full price of same. Teachers will be held responsible for the proper care of books, and must account for all books assigned to the rooms. They must see that all pupils are properly charged with books received by them, and receipt for same on the Teacher's Book Record blank, and then they are given credit when the books are returned in good condition.

"Teachers should see that all damages to books in their charge are promptly repaired

with the materials supplied to each room. The discarded books will be kept by the janitor, to be used in making repairs. Books not assigned to the pupils should be placed in safe-keeping, in desks, drawers or cupboard. Principals will be held responsible for all books assigned and delivered to their buildings. They shall keep accurate lists of the books in the Principal's Stock Record, and shall be, with the teachers, able to account for all books at any time. The principal will assess damages for ill usage of books, and collect same, giving the official receipt of the School District therefor."

#### TEXT BOOKS.

Elgin, Ill., adopted Sykes' Elementary Composition, Stone-Millis' Algebra, Coulter's Botany.

Among the high schools which have recently adopted Gregg Shorthand are the following: Aurora and Waukegan, Ill., Boone, Ia., Bradford, Pa., Phillipsburg, Mont., and Warsaw, Ind.

Elizabeth, N. J. Adopted for high school: Fraser & Squair's Elementary French Grammar, Davis's Physical Geography, Pitman's Shorthand, Wentworth Algebra. For grammar schools: Steps in English, Graded Classic Readers.

Peoria, Ill. Collar & Daniel's Beginners' Latin, Moody & Lovett's English Literature.

Milwaukee, Wis. Gregg system of shorthand and the Pitman system, subject to approval at end of year.

The Commercial and Industrial Bookkeeping system, published by Sadler & Rowe, Baltimore, Md., was adopted last month at Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus.

Toledo, O. Huffcutt's Commercial Law, published by Ginn & Company.

Rational Typewriting, published by the Gregg Publishing Co., has been adopted for use in the high schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicago, Ill. Jones Readers, published by Ginn & Co.; Wheeler's Primer.

Trenton, N. J. Forman's Civics.

Dallas, Tex. Collar & Daniels' First Latin Book; Barnes' Natural Slant Penmanship.

Cleveland, O. Rational Word Book, Rational Elementary, Scott, Foresman & Co.; Walsh's Arithmetic, D. C. Heath & Co.; Sprague's First Reader, Educational Publishing Co.; Hearts of Oak second reader, D. C. Heath & Co.

"Leading Facts of English History," Ginn & Co.; History of American Nation, 1906 edition, McLaughlin; Myers' Ancient History, revised edition, Ginn & Co.; Myers' Medieval and Modern History, Ginn & Co.; Elementary Principles of Economics, Ely & Wicker, Macmillan Co.; "American Government," Ashley, Macmillan Co.; Commercial Law, Hill, Practical Textbook Co.

Botany, Coulter, textbook of botany, D. Appleton & Co.; Physical Geography, Davis Elementary Physical Geography, Kansas edition, Ginn & Co.; Physics, Mann-Twiss, Scott, Foresman & Co.; Zoology, Jordan Kellogg Animal Studies, D. Appleton & Co.; Commercial Geography, Radway's, Charles Scribner's Sons.

First Latin book, Tuell & Fowler, Sanborn & Co.; Beginner's Latin book, Smiley & Storke; Cicero, D'Ooge, Sanborn & Co.; Virgil, Greenough & Kittredge, Ginn & Co.

Mansfield, O., adopted McPherson & Henderson's Chemistry, Milligan & Gale's Physics, published by Ginn & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., adopted Webster's General History of Commerce (Ginn & Co.), Richardson's Commercial Law (Sadler & Rowe), Moore and Miner's Business Practice.

Oskaloosa, Ia. Vertical penmanship has been discontinued and the Berry system, published by D. B. Berry & Co., Chicago, adopted.

Continued on page 20.



The C. F. Weber Co. of Oakland, Cal., and Chicago, Ill., is headed by Mr. C. F. Weber as president. Mr. J. W. Fricke is the vice president and C. C. McNeil the secretary.

Providence, R. I. Leonard H. Campbell, principal of the Bridgman grammar school, has invented a new adjustable school desk. It is not stated who will manufacture the desk.

Omaha, Nebr. The board purchased several Remington and Smith-Premier typewriters for use in the high schools.

Elizabeth, N. J. The board ordered the Trenton Combination Adjustable Desk from the New Jersey School-Church Furniture Co. The desks are to be built of solid cherry wood.

The average decrease in value of the free text-books in use in the United States is three per cent every month of school wear. There are authentic statistics which show that this is reduced *one-half* where the "Holden System" is enforced. It costs so little to give this System a trial we advise our readers to investigate its merits.

Fargo, N. D. The contract for school supplies was awarded to the North Dakota Book and Stationery Co.

The White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Co. of Holyoke, Mass., is manufacturing simplified spelling tablets for use in the schools.

New York City. The recent school desk contracts were awarded to the Richmond School Furniture Co. This concern does little or no business outside of the metropolis.

Spokane, Wash. Contract for 400 desks was awarded to the Northwest School Furniture Co., represented by W. E. McCormick.

There are thirteen free text-book states and several with optional laws. One state alone used over 1½ million Holden Book Covers last year and more this year. As there are about thirty million free text-books in use, it shows a very large proportion profit by using the "Holden System" for preserving them. It produces increased cleanliness also.

The U. S. Inkwell Co., of Evansville, Ind., has been reorganized with Mr. S. E. Anderson as president and Mr. R. Schumacher as secretary and treasurer. The firm continues to manufacture the U. S. Universal Inkwell, and also deals in school supplies and equipment. The firm has appointed The A. A. Weeks Mfg. Co., 11 Gold St., New York, N. Y., as its eastern agents, and the Atlas School Supply Co., Chicago, as its western agents.

Continued on subsequent page.



EDWARD HYATT  
Riverside, Cal.

Republican Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction



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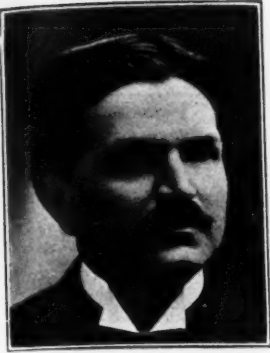


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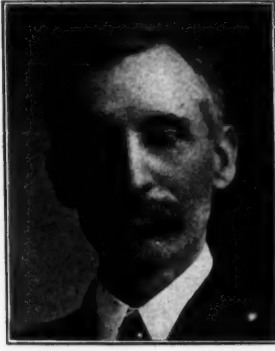




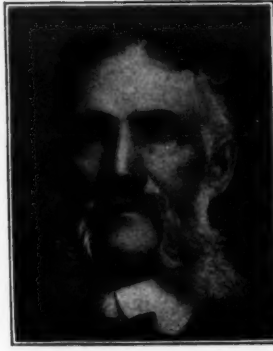
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Charleston, Illinois  
Republican



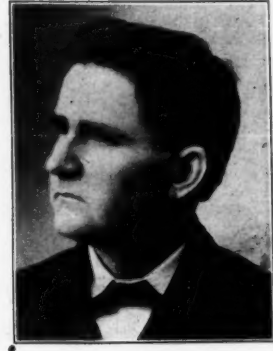
MISS CAROLINE GROTE  
Pittsfield, Illinois  
Democratic



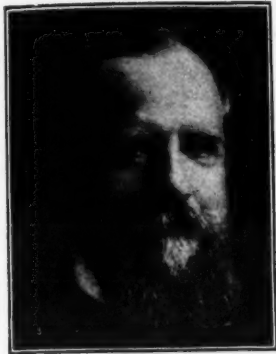
HOWARD A. GASS  
Jefferson, Missouri  
Democratic



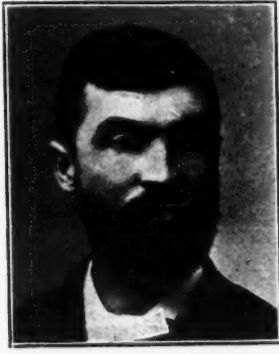
ORVIS RING\*  
Carson, Nevada  
Republican



R. B. COUSINS\*  
Austin, Texas  
Democratic



EDMUND A. JONES\*  
Columbus, Ohio  
Republican



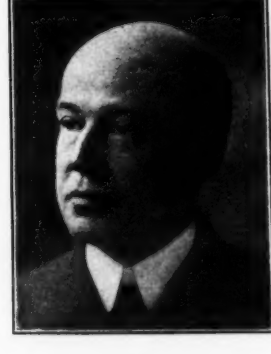
CHARLES HAUPT  
Wooster, Ohio  
Democratic



W. L. STOCKWELL\*  
Bismark, North Dakota  
Republican



ELMER R. WEBSTER  
Pontiac, Michigan  
Democratic



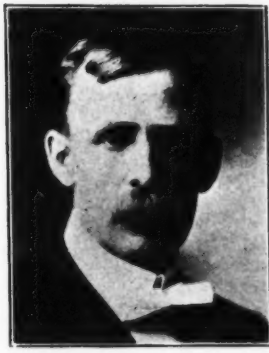
L. L. WRIGHT  
Ironwood, Michigan  
Republican



ROBERT J. ALEY  
Bloomington, Indiana  
Democratic



FASSETT A. COTTON\*  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
Republican



R. H. WATSON  
Valentine, Nebraska  
Democratic



J. L. MCBRIEN\*  
Lincoln, Nebraska  
Republican



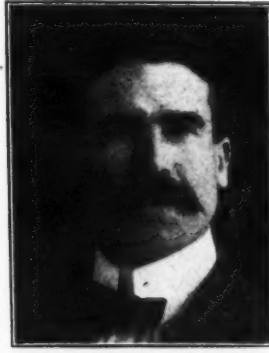
THOMAS D. LYONS  
Vermillion, South Dakota  
Democratic



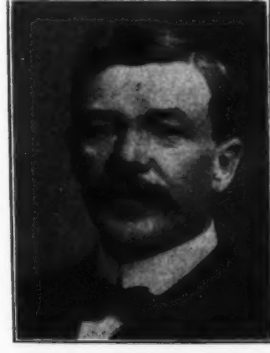
HARRY C. GUNNELS  
Montgomery, Alabama  
Democratic



O. B. MARTIN\*  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Democratic



A. B. CARNEY  
Concordia, Kansas  
Democratic



E. T. FAIRCHILD  
Ellsworth, Kansas  
Republican



A. D. COOK  
Douglas, Wyoming  
Republican



MRS. PERMEAL FRENCH  
Boise, Idaho  
Democratic



MISS KATHERINE L. CRAIG  
Denver, Colorado  
Republican



J. U. WHITE  
Brookfield, Missouri  
Republican



MISS S. B. CHAMBERLAIN  
Boise City, Idaho  
Republican



J. J. DOYNE  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
Democratic

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1906—\*Present Incumbent.





## ROW, PETERSON &amp; CO.

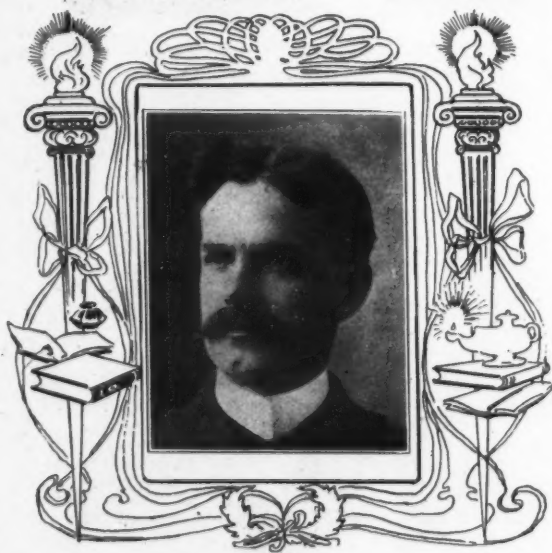
The firm of Row, Peterson & Co. had its beginning years ago when Mr. Peterson and Mr. Row were still bookmen in the employ of D. C. Heath & Co. Actual business was begun less than a year ago under the firm name of R. K. Row & Co., with headquarters at 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Mr. Row, who is president of the new firm, is a product of the Ontario Educational System, having received his training in the Collegiate Institute at St. Catharins, the Normal School at Ottawa and at Queen's University, Kingston. Mr. Row was for fourteen years principal of the County Normal School at Kingston and for one year acted in the capacity of vice-principal of the Provincial Normal School at Toronto.

Mr. Row has long been interested in school-book publication, being the author of a number of text books, viz.: Grade Exercises in Arithmetic, Practical Language Training and the Natural System of Writing. He is also joint author, with Miss Robbins of the Mankato Normal School, of a series of English texts: Essential Studies in English.

In 1899 Mr. Row came to the United States on a two years' contract with D. C. Heath & Co., as their special agent in penmanship. During the next two years he was fellow in education in the University of Chicago. During the past two years he was superintendent of schools at Berwyn, Ill., and instructor in psychology and pedagogy in the extension department of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Peterson and Mr. Row first met when both were working for D. C. Heath & Co., at the time when that company was making a campaign on the Natural System of Writing, of which Mr. Row was the author. Before that, Mr. Peterson was an attorney practicing in Minneapolis. Mr. L. D. Vose hired him in 1899 for the Heath Company. Since this time Mr. Peterson has been most successful as a text book agent in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The combination of Mr. Row and Mr. Peterson is a most happy one. Not only are the two men congenial to each other, but their past experiences and activities fit them peculiarly well for the enterprise they have established and the part each will take in its future development.



MR. R. K. ROW  
President, Row, Peterson & Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

## "PROGRESSIVE!"

A poem by Milwaukee Bill, the poet scout, dedicated to the "Pirate of Albany":

The vogue of "White" was fading fast;  
To Albany a message passed,—  
"Get out a 'new' arithmetic,  
No matter how, but do it quick.  
Progressive!"

His brow was sad; his eye beneath  
Flashed like the scissors from their sheath.  
"How can I do it?—Fee, fo, fum!—  
I'll use the shears, and paste, by gum!  
Progressive!"

"Send me a Young & Jackson quick!  
A Smith may help me turn the trick!  
Southworth & Stone will just be prime,  
To get the 'new' books out in time.  
Progressive!"

"I'll use this Young & Jackson steer,  
The thing may look a little queer;  
To guard against what folk may say,  
I'll turn him 'round the other way.  
Progressive!"

The books came out; on every side,  
The things upon the Boards were tried;  
The Boards said, with suspicious look,  
"We want no paste and scissors book,  
Progressive!"

"Oh, go and try some other branch!  
'Progressive's' met an avalanche!  
You should have known your goose you'd cook!  
Go try to write a spelling book,  
Progressive!"

A scribe, whose honor was not sound,  
Snowed under deep in shame was found,  
Still grasping in his hand of (v)ice,  
A schoolbook with the sad device,  
"Progressive!"

There in the limelight, bright as day,  
Deep buried in his paste he lay;  
And with his reputation gone,  
A charitable snow fell on  
"Progressive!"

In Bookmen's homes he feared the light  
Might show an infringed copyright;  
A tear shone in his dim old eye,  
"What matter, though, if Boards will buy  
Progressive!"

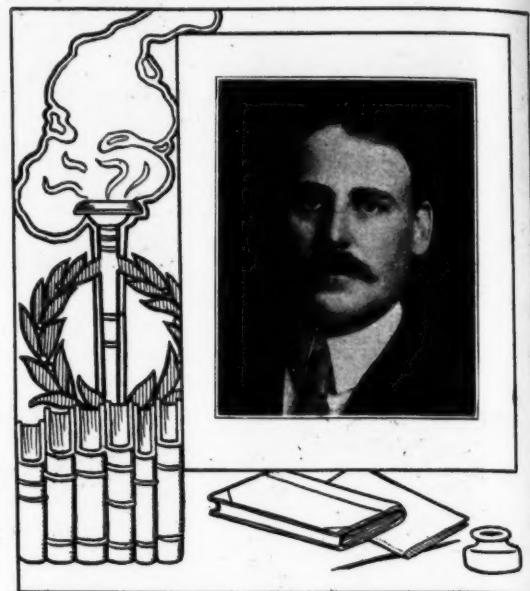
"It will not pass!" the old man said,  
"I know for years I have been dead."  
But still he seized his shears and paste,  
To scissors out with dreadful haste,  
Progressive!"

## SERVED AS AN ELEVATOR MAN.

"Congdon is a queer genius," said a bookman recently in speaking of C. H. Congdon, who for some years represented the music department of Silver, Burdett & Co. "Do you remember how one night he stirred a theatre audience at St. Louis by prompting the song, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' in commemoration of the Iroquois fire victims?"

"Well, sir, Congdon has another side to his makeup," continued the speaker. "One day while at a large hotel in a western city he was about to enter the elevator with a party of bookmen who were going to their rooms. It was discovered that the elevator was minus an operator, nor could that individual for the time being be found."

"Congdon, however, asked the guests to step in and placing his hands on the lever he guided the elevator to the required floors. After he had taken up his friends he concluded to take the elevator down to the ground floor again. But, he had scarcely landed when the cage filled again with guests, and Congdon, who is a courteous gentleman, felt himself obliged to take them up



MR. WILLIAM F. YOUNG  
Western Manager, Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

also. In this way Congdon made fifteen trips up and down when the proprietor of the hotel appeared.

"Who in Sam Hill hired you to run this elevator?" thundered the manager angrily.

"I hired myself," Congdon responded, 'and I'll discharge myself as soon as I'll get a good chance. This is sort of perpetual motion job.'

"The elevator was stopped awaiting the hiring of a new operator and Congdon was obliged to climb five pair of stairs in order to reach his room."

## BOOKMEN.

Mr. W. H. Ives, manager educational department of the Macmillan Company, made a trip to the Pacific Coast last month. Mr. Ives also stopped over at Chicago to visit with Manager Hummel.

We have one or two good stories on Wm. F. Young, western manager of Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., up our sleeve, but will reserve them for another time. For the present we will merely show a new portrait of his face. Young has been getting stouter and handsomer in recent years. Managerial labors agree with him.

W. M. Hatch is the New England manager for Silver, Burdett & Co. He makes his headquarters at 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mr. G. G. Burton and his wife Ella S. Burton, who served for many years as text-book agents in the west, have retired. They now live on a stock farm near Topeka, Kans., where they raise Kentucky saddle horses and Holstein and Jersey cows.



MR. ISAAC PETERSON  
Sec'y and Treas., Row, Peterson & Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

## WEBSTER'S

Of the English Dictionary, L.L. D., D. D., L.L. D., 2,173 pages. Chicago, Ill.

If the public progressive in the name of among lexicographers main the standard people. The make claim to ster, reproduction ary and ample conditions. original lexic progress and slow in keeping

The best m the new cond complex and v in modern ci demand new v new definition achievement to the growth largest degree

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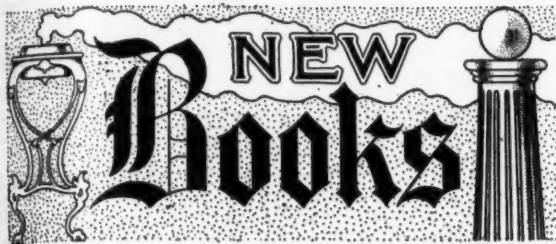
## A Short History

By Eva M English de Worcester, M "Our Country postpaid. H ton, New York

Does the l trend of its thought and and quality each position notable spee a patriotic p a factor to b in even conv these effort phrases the

Here is a of biograph tures and st giving the i of a period. placed in a The titles o cer's Centu People's Ce poets tried the "father of arrest" gained a sl inated shor the miracle





# WEBSTER'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

Of the English Language. By Noah Webster, L.L. D., with appendix by Noah Porter, D. D., L.L. D. Revised to date. Illustrated. 2,173 pages. Published by George W. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill.

If the publishers will continue to be as progressive in the future as they have in the past the name of Webster will always be foremost among lexicographers of the world and will remain the standard for the North American people. The publishers of the present volume make claim to the use of the name Noah Webster, reproducing the old unabridged dictionary and amplifying it so as to meet modern conditions. Since the passing of America's original lexicographer there has been much progress and the dictionary maker has not been slow in keeping abreast with the times.

The best minds have been employed to treat the new conditions which have arisen in the complex and varied interests which have arisen in modern civilization. These new conditions demand new words, new phrases, new terms and new definitions. The present volume is an achievement in that it accommodates itself to the growth of language and embodies in the largest degree the wants of modern conditions.

In addition to the dictionary proper an exhaustive appendix, covering 187 pages, is supplied. This includes a gazetteer, a dictionary of authors with titles of their principal works, values of foreign coins, dictionary of foreign words, phrases and colloquial expressions, scripture proper names, of Greek and Latin proper names, abbreviations and contractions commonly used in writing and printing. Also a list of amended spellings and faulty errors and how to correct them is given.

## A Short History of England's Literature.

By Eva March Tappan, Ph. D., head of the English department, English high school, Worcester, Mass.; author of "England's Story," "Our Country's Story," etc. Price, 85 cents net, postpaid. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Does the literature of a period determine the trend of its thought and opinion, or does the thought and opinion determine the character and quality of its literature? Within limits each position is true. More than once has a notable speech, a powerful political pamphlet, a patriotic poem, a novel with a purpose, been a factor to be reckoned with in forming opinion, in even converting opinion into action. But in these efforts the few have put into fitting phrases the vague feeling of the many.

Here is a history of literature, not a series of biographical sketches. Characteristic features and strong tendencies have been pictured, giving the influences molding the great writers of a period. Authors and their works are thus placed in a natural setting, are parts of a whole. The titles of the chapters are suggestive. "Chaucer's Century" (the 14th) is followed by "The People's Century" (the 16th), in which many poets tried with indifferent success to imitate the "father of English poetry." Yet this "age of arrest" belongs to the common folk. They gained a slight political recognition, they originated short, strong ballads, the clergy devised the miracle plays for their benefit. The chapter

on that outburst of intellectual and material activity, "Shakespeare's Century" is in its turn followed by one on the "Puritans and Royalists" which gives a clearer insight into the conflicting ideas of that troubled time than many a formal history. Why not? Is not its literature the truest expression of the inner life of a people?

At the end of each chapter is a classification of the writers as poets, essayists, novelists, with a brief summary of the characteristics of the authors and books discussed. At the end of the book is a table of significant dates from A. D. 680 to 1869, also a careful list of such influences as a teacher would need in ordinary high school work. The book has been illustrated with great care with portraits, fac similes of manuscripts, and other illustrations of interest (many from early editions) and has an excellent map locating the places of interest in English literary history. Both text and illustrations are examples of the fine art of selection.

## An Elementary Logic.

By John Edward Russell, M. A., Mark Hopkins Professor of intellectual and moral science in Williams College. Price, 75 cents. The Macmillan Company, New York.

We have nothing original in this volume. The main contents are a selection and abridgment of those rules and definitions which great minds have established as belonging to logic. However, the book is useful as a convenient form of expression of these rules put in a way to serve as a text book.

It contains the ordinary definitions of concepts, judgment, etc., with rather an exhaustive treatment on the syllogism and a chapter on deductive science showing where it may err and the rules to safeguard its conclusions. This forms the first part of the volume. The second part is devoted to the discussion of inductive reasoning showing the correct use of such manner of argument, and giving the methods and fundamental principles of scientific construction.

A very important feature of the book is the number of exercises given under the various headings tending to train the mind in the application of logic to everyday reasoning and especially to the solution of questions of present moment.

## The Gilman Renewable Copy Books.

By J. W. C. Gilman. Published by Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.

These copy books are arranged upon a simple yet unique plan. The actual text portion need be purchased but once while the blank sheets of writing paper may be renewed from time to time.

The texts are printed upon separate sheets of cardboard. These, together with the blank sheets, are inserted into a flat envelope, permitting the adjustment of the sheets in such a manner as to form a complete copy book. The envelope not only serves to hold the sheets in place but also tends to keep the copies clean from finger marks.

Another advantage which the system possesses lies in the fact that the copy can be turned to a perpendicular position.

The system has decided features of economy and convenience and will recommend itself readily to the practical mind.

The books may be secured in the vertical, medial or slant texts.

## The Loose Leaf System of Laboratory Notes.

For guidance in the Dissection and Elementary study of animal types. Prepared by Theodore H. Scheffer, A. M. Published by P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The loose leaf guides are the result of experience in directing zoological work, and the author gives several good reasons for their preparation.

Written or printed instructions are usually given by the instructor. While these are furnished to the students at various times, they usually lack uniformity in size and will not fit the notes.

The loose leaf guides may become a part of notes, thus ensuring convenience and compactness.

## Gymnastic Games.

Gymnastic Games, two hundred indoor and outdoor, by Maria Grey, graduate of the Burnham Normal School of Physical Education, Milwaukee, Wis. Published by the Freidenker Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The author has compiled a series of plays, drills, and marches, that cover the subject in a most complete manner. She observes throughout the games the play spirit and presents the instructions in a simple manner so that they may be easily understood.

## Cumulative Speller and Shorthand Vocabulary.

Designed for use in business colleges, academies, etc. By Chas. E. Smith, author of "A Practical Course in Touch Typewriting." Price, 75 cents. Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York.

This speller consists of one hundred and sixteen lessons arranged on the cumulative plan. Each lesson contains sixteen words, the first twelve of which are defined and phonetically respelled. The pronunciation, definition, etc., of the remaining four words is intended for home or seat work on the part of the pupil. A home work dictionary is inserted in the book, after the first one hundred lessons, in which the student will find all of these special words.

While the book may be used by anyone as a speller, it is of most advantage to students of shorthand. The method of presenting shorthand forms in connection with each vocabulary word will make the student acquire these forms almost unconsciously. The book is heartily to be recommended for use in commercial schools.

Lists of common abbreviations, the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of Canada, are added with short chapters on punctuation and capitalization.

## THE WAY OUT.

### Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost, I finally got to the high school, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair, for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being cured by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am mistress of a happy home and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



## STATE SUPERINTENDENTS ELECTIONS.

The state elections to be held November 6 promise to make a considerable number of changes in the persons of the state superintendents of public instruction. The list of candidates, appended below, reveals the fact that many of the present incumbents are not candidates for re-election.

Mr. I. W. Hill, who has directed the educational affairs of Alabama for a number of years, will retire. In his place, Mr. Harry C. Gunnels, who has been chief clerk of the department of public instruction, is the Democratic nominee. Mr. Gunnels' election is a foregone conclusion, as the state is overwhelmingly Democratic and the Republicans have not even nominated a man.

Mr. J. J. Doyme will succeed Hon. John E. Hinemon in Arkansas. Mr. Doyme held the office for two terms before the election of Mr. Hinemon.

Thos. J. Kirke of California, Miss Mae Scott of Idaho, Alfred Bayliss of Illinois, I. L. Dayhoff of Kansas, P. H. Kelly of Michigan, W. T. Carrington of Missouri, M. M. Ramer of South Dakota, and Thomas T. Tynan of Wyoming will all retire.

Superintendent Wm. B. Merritt of Georgia is opposed by Mr. Mark Johnston for the Democratic nomination. Up to the present writing it has not been possible to learn the result of the convention.

Alabama—Harry C. Gunnels (Dem.), Montgomery.

Arkansas—J. J. Doyme (Dem.), Little Rock.  
California—Edward Hyatt (Rep.), Riverside;  
Miss Anna L. Williams (Dem.), —.

Colorado—Miss Katherine L. Craig\* (Rep.), Denver; Miss Honora Maloney (Dem.), —.

Idaho—Mrs. Permeal French (Dem.), Bellevue; Miss S. Belle Chamberlain (Rep.), Boise.

Illinois—Francis G. Blair (Rep.), Charleston; Miss Caroline Grote (Dem.), Pittsfield.

Indiana—Fassett A. Cotton\* (Rep.), Indianapolis; Robert J. Alely (Dem.), Bloomington.

Kansas—A. B. Carney (Dem.), Concordia; E. T. Fairchild (Rep.), Ellsworth.

Michigan—Luther L. Wright (Rep.), Ironwood; Elmer R. Webster (Dem.), Pontiac.

Missouri—Howard A. Gass (Dem.), Jefferson; James U. White (Rep.), Brookfield.

Nebraska—J. L. McBrien\* (Rep.), Lincoln; R. H. Watson (Dem.), Valentine.

Nevada—Orvis Ring\* (Rep.), Carson City; R. H. Mitchell (Dem.), Sparks.

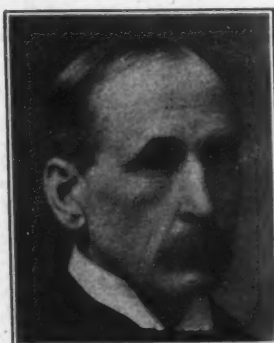
North Dakota—Mrs. Mattie M. Davis (Dem.), Fargo; W. L. Stockwell\* (Rep.), Bismarck.

Ohio—Edmund A. Jones\* (Rep.), Columbus; Charles Hauptert (Dem.), Wooster.

South Carolina—O. B. Martin\* (Dem.), Columbia.

South Dakota—Thomas Lyons (Dem.), Vermillion; H. A. Ustrud (Rep.), Sioux Falls.

Texas—R. B. Cousins\* (Dem.), Austin; F. Vandervoort (Rep.), Carrizo Springs.



S. D. BROSIUS  
Pres. Board of Education  
Pueblo, Colo.



T. B. COULTER  
Pres. School Board  
Canon City, Colo.

Wyoming—A. D. Cook (Rep.), Douglas; May Hamilton (Dem.), Casper.

\*Present Incumbent.

No elections for state superintendents will be held in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

## SLANT WRITING.

An interesting explanation of slant writing is given by Dr. George M. Gould in the *Medical Record*. Dr. Gould in a generalization states that we are made slanting in a sense. That is to say, one of our eyes—generally the right—is dominant over the other. If you place a sheet of paper on the table and write upon it you assume a position in which the right eye is favored above the left. That is to say, there is necessarily a "cant" in your position. If you place the paper "vertically" upon the table, with the up and down edge of the sheet at a right angle with the front edge of the table, and sit squarely before it, you will find that you cannot write.

Vertical handwriting, on vertical paper, the body also vertical, Dr. Gould says, is impossible of execution. If any one doubts this, let him try it and he will find it at least awkward, if not impossible. "No right-handed person ever writes so, or could write so, i. e., if the paper (as supposed) is horizontal, placed squarely (not skewed) before the median line of the body, and the penholder held as instructed in the 'correct position,' i. e., with the upper end pointing toward the shoulder. No one ever wrote a line in this position, and simply because he could not see the letters he was making. And to write we must see the letters which are being formed. The paper must be skewed to reveal to the right eye's vision the point on the paper touched by the pen. And in that position the slant in the handwriting inevitably follows.

## The Simplified Spelling Movement.

Washington, D. C. Formal adoption for use in the official business of the District government of the 300 words contained in the approved simplified spelling list, as recommended by Commissioner Macfarland, hinges upon the approval of Commissioner West. It is believed that there is in existence a concurrent resolution of Congress, some thirty or more years old, which made Webster's Unabridged Dictionary the standard of spelling for governmental use.

Petersburg, Ind. Superintendent Sylvester Thompson of the city schools has instructed his teachers to use the new phonetic system of spelling. The new system is to be installed at once. Many of the teachers do not know all of the 300 words that have been simplified, and will have to send for spelling books of the new system.

Columbus, O. State School Commissioner Jones does not favor the new system of spelling. "I have examined their entire list with care since I returned," said he, "but there are a few words which are improved by a change in spelling. The spelling of program has of course been universally adopted in place of the programme. The word dullness is perhaps better spelled with one 'l.' Some time ago the National Educational association adopted a list of twelve words, I think, and the New York Independent and some others also adopted them. They were such words as tho, altho, thru, thoro, etc. But I could never see my way clear to use them. They don't look very well, to my mind."

Chicago, Ill. Dr. Kuflewski, member of the board, favors the new system of spelling.

## Teachers' Salaries.

San Antonio, Tex. The board of education has decided to introduce the merit system of advancing the pay of the high school teachers and heads of departments. Heretofore instructors in the high schools have been ranked according to length of service only and the plan has not worked satisfactorily.

Under the new plan the minimum salary for a teacher will be \$70. The maximum salary will be \$97.50. A teacher will be raised \$2 a month after one year's service, and if she has raised her rank in teaching ability during the year a further increase of \$5 a month will be made. With heads of departments the minimum salary will be \$90 a month. The same increase given the teachers will be given the heads of the departments. Their maximum salary will be \$107.50.

The principal, the vice-principal and the superintendent will act as a committee to keep a record of the teachers' work and their standing.

Lancaster, Pa. The salaries of all teachers in the intermediate grades have been advanced \$10 per month.

Springfield, Ill. The maximum wage of teachers has been raised by the board to \$65 per month. The minimum is \$35.

Chicago, Ill. The report of the superintendent of compulsory education shows that truancy has decreased 64 per cent in the last six years. While in 1900 there were 5,988 truants, the number has decreased to 2,153 in 1906. The greatest factors in promoting school attendance have been the prosecution of parents under the compulsory education law and the strict enforcement of the child labor laws.

## FAMILY RUNT.

## Kansas Man Says Coffee Made Him That.

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years. I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper.

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man, and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that, and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28.

"Then I changed from coffee to Postum, being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin, who said, 'You look so much better—you're getting fat.'

"At breakfast his wife passed me a large sized cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No, thank you.'

"What! said my cousin, 'you quit coffee! What do you drink?'

"Postum, I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking a large cup of coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum, but said he never knew coffee hurt anyone.

"After understanding my condition and how I got well he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that coffee was the cause of his trouble, as he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should now see the change in him. We both believe that if persons who suffer from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

## SCHO

New York, tration in schools, the ex school work, the growth of make it neces Education to propriation fo 000,000. Th larger were i many of the their estimate est limits an the same appr for this year.

This year \$23,358,183, s is an increase

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Akron, O. discontinued ting the trea of the district a set of resol recent meeti moneys shall bank.

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Advertisem the second a August, and b ing for bids money, the rate of inter pay, and it b more than \$1 in any one b city of Akro positories.

According received on t third Wedne ennially ther not be awar larger share the aggregat capital stock ceed \$100,000 that all of t in banks und ment is prov bank or bank a good and guaranty cor

If a bank the bank bid awarded the from time t as it sees fit to furnish su be removed bank, tempo without inter mine.

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# SCHOOL FINANCE.

New York, N. Y. Increased registration in elementary and high schools, the extension of the vacation school work, and the expense due to the growth of the school system will make it necessary for the Board of Education to request a budget appropriation for 1907 exceeding \$27,000,000. This estimate would be larger were it not for the fact that many of the departments have kept their estimates down to the very lowest limits and have asked for 1907 the same appropriation as was allowed for this year.

This year the board was allowed \$23,358,183, so the estimate for 1907 is an increase of nearly \$4,000,000.

The greatest additional expense is in the salaries of teachers who must be appointed to fill existing vacancies or new positions. For the elementary schools alone this will mean an increase of over \$1,000,000. A large appropriation will be required for the enforcement of the compulsory education law.

Akron, O. The school board has discontinued its practice of permitting the treasurer to loan the funds of the district as he chooses. Instead, a set of resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting providing that all moneys shall be deposited in a local bank.

The resolutions provide further that the president and clerk of the board of education shall act as president and clerk respectively of a depository commission, and the city solicitor shall constitute the third member of that commission. The commission shall meet the first business day of each month.

Advertisements shall be published the second and third Wednesdays in August, and biennially thereafter, asking for bids for the deposit of the money, the bidders stipulating the rate of interest they are willing to pay, and it being understood that not more than \$100,000 shall be deposited in any one bank. Only banks in the city of Akron shall be named as depositories.

According to the resolution, bids received on the first Monday after the third Wednesday of August, and biennially thereafter, and there shall not be awarded to any one bank a larger share of the public money than the aggregate amount of its paid-in capital stock, but in no event to exceed \$100,000, awards being made so that all of the school money may be deposited in banks under these limitations. Readvertisement is provided for when necessary, and the bank or banks awarded the contracts must give a good and sufficient bond of some approved guaranty company.

If a bank fails to furnish the bond required, the bank bidding the next lower rate may be awarded the contract. The commission may from time to time require additional security as it sees fit, and if the depository bank fails to furnish such within five days the money may be removed therefrom and placed in another bank, temporarily, at such rate of interest or without interest, as the commission may determine.

The treasurer shall deposit in the depository or depositories all of the money of the board except \$500, when the resolution goes into ef-

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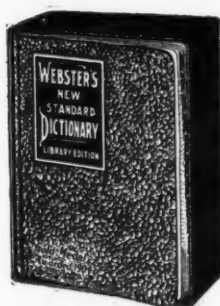
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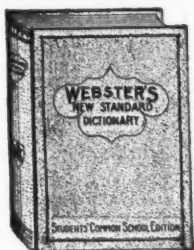
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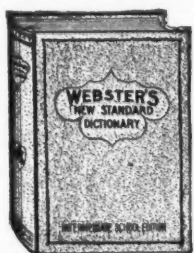
## Webster's New Standard Dictionaries



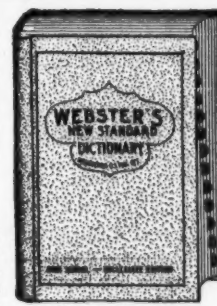
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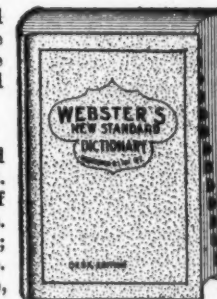
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Size, 4 3/4 x 6 1/4 inches.



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1 1/2 inches thick.



Size, 7 x 5 1/2 inches.



Size,  
5 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches.

**LIBRARY EDITION.** For Library, Home and Office use. Dictionaries of Mythology, Biography, Geography, Biblical, Historical and Classical Names, English Word-building, Rules in Orthography, Musical, Legal and Medical Terms and Symbols, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, Metric System, Proofreading, including 13 special Encyclopedic Features, in addition to the Dictionary proper. 900 illustrations, 30 full-page plates, 11 in colors, 784 pages. Size, 6x8 inches. Patent thumb indexed. Full flexible leather, polished green edges. In box. \$2.50.

Will make a beautiful holiday or gift book.

**HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE EDITION.** For High Schools, Colleges and Universities. Contains all special departments of Library Edition. Large clear print. Proper Nouns indicated by capital initials. Degrees of Adjectives, Present Participles and Imperfect tenses of Verbs, Plurals of Nouns, Synonyms and Diacritical Marks foot of each page. 784 pages. 900 text engravings, 26 full-page plates, 6 in colors. Half leather, gold stamping, marbled edges, patent thumb index. \$1.50.

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fect, and the treasurer shall deposit his daily receipts to the credit of the board at the close of business each day. Interest shall be computed on daily balances.

Each depository is required to notify the clerk of the board of education each business day the amount of deposit to the credit of the general funds made by the treasurer the preceding day. Proper precautions are taken against all contingencies, and if there be more than one depository the president and clerk of the board are required to draw their orders that there shall be as nearly as practicable the same amount of money on deposit in each depository.

### A REFORM SPELLING BOOK.

Laird & Lee, of Chicago, have just issued a little book on the "Reformation of English Spelling." It gives a synopsis of the entire

spelling reform movement with a list of the three hundred amended spellings recommended for immediate adoption. Twenty-four rules for spelling and over 3,500 other amended spellings are included, together with President Roosevelt's letter to the public printer and numerous other valuable reference features. The book is illustrated with portraits of President Roosevelt, Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie and Brander Mathews, chairman of the Board of Simplified Spelling. The book contains about ninety-six pages, is bound in leatherette and sells at twenty-five cents. Copies may be obtained from newsdealers or by addressing Laird & Lee, Chicago, Ill.

Fremont, O. Adopted Ward's Rational Method in Reading.





## TEXT BOOK ADOPTIONS.

Raleigh, N. C. The state text book commission of North Carolina has adopted text books to be used in all the public schools of the state during the next five years. The list is as follows:

Arithmetics—Johnson's series, primary, intermediate and advanced, published by B. F. Johnson & Co.

Histories—White's History of the United States, American Book Co.; Chambers' higher history of the United States, University Publishing Co.

Language and Grammar—Hyde's Language Lessons, book 1, published by D. C. Heath & Co.; Our Language, book 2, B. F. Johnson & Co.; Buehler's modern English grammar, Newson & Co.

Geographies—Maury's elementary and complete geographies, University Publishing Co.

Spelling—Foust & Griffin's spelling book, Alfred Williams & Co.

Physiology—Lippincott's three book physiology, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Drawing—Webb & Ware drawing series.

Writing—The natural vertical system, D. C. Heath & Co.; Old North State Copies, North State Publishing Co.; Smithdean slant writing, B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.

Agriculture—Burkett, Stevens & Hill's beginners' agriculture, Ginn & Co.

The First Book in Business Methods, published by Rand, McNally & Co., and Wheeler's Primer, published by W. H. Wheeler & Co., were recommended by the state board for use in these studies. "Literary Masterpieces," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was recommended for use as a reading book in grades above the fifth.

Canton, Ill. Cyr's readers, by grades, and Blaisdell's physiologies, published by Ginn & Co., adopted.

Winona, Minn. New text books adopted in the high school are: Gregg's shorthand, Kelsey's Caesar, Coulter's botany, Wentworth's new algebra.

The Chicago board of education has finally terminated its long fight over the adoption of a set of school readers. The Wheeler primer, published by W. H. Wheeler & Co., and the Jones readers, published by Ginn & Co., have been selected. The firms were given fifteen days in which to supply all the schools and will be required to give bonds that the price charged in the city is as low as anywhere in the country.

At the same meeting the following text books were added to the open lists of the high school: Miller & Beeson's Second Latin book, Scott, Foresman & Co.; Greenough-D'Ooge-Daniell's Second Year Latin, Ginn & Co.; Botsford's Orient, Greece and Rome, The Macmillan Co.; Morey's History of Greece and Rome; Myers' Ancient History, Ginn & Co.; West's Ancient World; Mosher's Typewriting Lessons.

Cleveland, O. The board purchases all books

used by the public school pupils and sells them to the latter through the local book dealers. The dealers receive a profit of six per cent on their sales.

Berry's writing books have been adopted for school use at Oshkosh, Wausau, Ripon and Whitewater, Wis.; Faribault, Hastings and Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Toledo, O. Adopted Hufcutt's commercial law, Ginn & Co.

Dallas, Tex. Adopted Collar & Daniell's First Latin book, revised edition, Ginn & Co.; rational writing book, medium slant, Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.

Monroe, Mich. Adopted Halleck's history of English literature, Lights to Literature, book 5.

Sibley, Ia. County uniformity of text books is being discussed in Osceola county.

Worcester, Mass. Hawkes' advanced algebra has been placed on the list of supplementary text book for the high school.

Davenport, Ia. Becker's elements of German and Jones' German reader have been approved by the school board for use in the high school. All books used by pupils must be purchased through the secretary of the board.

Steubenville, O. White's arithmetic, New Century Edition, Baldwin's Reading by grades, Webster's Academic Dictionary (High School), Eggleston's First Book in American History, Blaisdell's First Step with American and British Authors, Williams & Rogers' Modern Illustrative Bookkeeping, Matthews' Introduction to American Literature, Redway's Commercial Geography, Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History, Second Year Latin—(Caesar); Harkness & Forbes (Caesar); Allen & Greenough; Bennett, third year Latin—(Cicero); Bennett, Allen & Greenough; Harkness, Kirtland & Williams, fourth year Latin—(Virgil); Comstock; Greenough & Kitbridge; Frieze, all published by American Book Co.

New Educational Music Course, The Mother Tongue (English), Montgomery's American History, Lockwood & Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, Wentworth's New School Algebra, Myers' General History, revised, Davis' Elementary Physical Geography, Berger's Foundation of Botany, Blaisdell's Practical Physiology, Young's Lessons in Astronomy, all published by Ginn & Co.

Wells' Essentials of Plain and Solid Geometry, Joynes' Meissner's German Grammar, published by D. C. Heath & Co.

## Lessons in Commercial Geography

For use in connection with

## Maury's Complete Geography

These lessons provide for a continual review of the parts of geography previously studied that have a bearing on production and trade.

A complete course in commercial geography is published as a supplement in a revised edition of Maury's Complete Geography.

This edition contains new and revised maps, a complete index, statistical tables, production diagrams, trade and industrial maps, and complete machinery for the study of this subject with the least loss of time and energy on the part of both pupils and teachers.

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Prang's Text Books of Art Education, published by Prang Educational Co.

Modern Commercial Geography and Modern Commercial Arithmetic, published by Sadler-Rowe Co.

Howard's The Phonographic Amanuensis, published by the Phonographic Institute.

Channing's Student's History of the United States, Tarr's Elementary Geology, published by Macmillan & Co.

Remsen's Chemistry, briefer course, published by Henry Holt & Co.

Grammar—Bennett, published by Allyn & Bacon.

American Word Book (Speller), Abridged Academy Song Book, Ashley's American Government, Advanced Arithmetic, Lyman, Kellogg's Elementary Geology, first year Latin—Pearson's Essentials of Latin, Platt R. Spencer's Sons Practical Writing Books, Nos. 1 to 8, all of the above adopted for five years.

Bucyrus, O. The school board of Bucyrus township has selected the following text books for use in the public schools: Ray's arithmetic, Progressive speller, Steps in English, books I and II, Natural geographies, Peterman's civil government, Jones' readers, Montgomery's histories, Blaisdell's physiologies, Shaylor & Shattuck's medial writing, Burket, Stevens & Hill's agriculture.

Gordy's American History and Culler's Physiology adopted at Massillon, O., displacing McMaster & Overton's.

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Leacock's Elements of Political Science . . . . .	1.75
Tappan's American Hero Stories . . . . .	.55

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Antigo, Wis. Adopted for school use Dodge's geographies.

Newark, O. Adopted for use in the public schools: Walsh's arithmetics, D. C. Heath & Co.; Harkness's Latin grammar, Harkness & Gallup's Cicero, American Book Co.; Harper & Miller's Virgil, Wentworth's algebra, geometry and trigonometry, Sterns' German exercises, Montgomery's English history, Ginn & Co.; Educational Music System.

Frazier's National Speller has been adopted for school use in Green Bay, Ripon, Neenah and Whitewater, Wis.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, have just issued their annual descriptive catalog of text books for colleges, high schools and common schools. The pamphlet contains more than 180 pages and is illustrated with portraits of the authors and reproductions of book covers, illustrations, etc. A copy will be mailed to anyone interested.

Schenectady, N. Y. Reported in favor of Montgomery's Leading Facts in History, published by Ginn & Co.

Pultney Township, O. The board has been restrained by Ginn & Company from using the American Book Co.'s books which it claims were illegally adopted in August.

Sandusky, O. Adopted Wentworth's Geometry, Myers' General History, Montgomery's History of England, Davis' Elementary Physical Geography, Young's Astronomy, Allen and Greenough's Cicero and Caesar, Jones' Readers, all published by Ginn & Company; Davenport's Zoology, published by the Macmillan Company.

Keokuk, Ia. Adopted Modern Music Course.

Norristown, Pa. On motion of the Text Book Committee the following books were adopted: Butler's First Reader, Stepping Stones to Literature, Butler's Second Reader, Wright's Nature Series, The World and Its People Series, Scudder's Short History of the United States, The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer,

The Overall Boys, Holbrook's Hiawatha Primer, Dutton's in Field and Pasture, Uncle Robert's Geography, III; Story of the Thirteen Colonies, Birds and Bees (Burroughs). Reference books — Worcester's Academic Dictionary, Webster's Academic Dictionary, International Dictionary, International Encyclopedia, American Encyclopedia, Gaso's Student's French and English Dictionary, King's Methods and Aids in Geography, Hart's Source Book of American History, McMurray's Special Methods in History, Rankin's Every Day Trask's School Gymnastics, Plants and Their Children, The American Citizen (Dole), Schimmel's Pennsylvania Citizen, Stories of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania Reader (Goho), The Young Citizen, Civics for Young Americans (Griffin), Colonial Times, Birds and Their Nestlings (Walker).

The Macmillan Company has brought out an edition of the Tarr and McMurphy Geography for the State of Washington.

The contest on writing books at Manchester, N. H., has been decided in favor of the Gilman Renewable with free hand Medial copies.

Boston, Mass. The Gilman Renewable copy books adopted.

Hartford, Enfield, Bloomfield, Brunford and West Hartford, Conn., adopted the Gilman Renewable Copy Books.

Lockport, N. J., adopted Stebbins' Progressive Course in English, Macey's and Marcy's Physiology.

Springfield, Ill., adopted Bruce's French Grammar, Cheney's History of England.

Girard, O., adopted Myers' Ancient History, Myers' Medieval and Modern History, Bennett's Latin Series, Halleck's History of English Literature.

Meriden, Conn. Upon recommendation of Supt. Kelly the school board has adopted the following text books for use in the schools: Frye's geography, Ginn & Co.; Tarr & McMurphy's geography, the Macmillan company; Montgomery's American histories, Ginn & Co.; Mace's School History of the United States, Rand, McNally & Co.; Coman & Kendall's Short History of England; Conn's physiology, Silver, Burdett & Co.; Blaisdell's Child Life readers (supplementary), the Macmillan company; Brooks readers (supplementary); Scott-Southworth language and grammar, Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

## Chicago Adopts The Jones Readers

AUGUST 29, 1906

THE adoption of The Jones Readers as the *exclusive basal series* for the Chicago schools, at the close of a contest that has lasted for months, is a most significant event. They were selected in a competition which involved all the latest standard series of readers.

This emphatic endorsement of The Jones Readers prompts the inquiry as to the reasons which led to their adoption by the Chicago Board of Education. Perhaps the following are the most noteworthy:

I. The books are unequalled in the amount, range and quality of their reading matter. 217 authors are represented, of which 135 are American. The eight-book series contains 2128 pages. The material is fresh, and much of it appears for the first time in a school reading book.

II. They are particularly strong on the ethical side,—the moral of each lesson being real though unobtrusive.

III. They are well graded and carefully developed according to the soundest modern pedagogy.

IV. They hold the pupil's interest and make him love as well as appreciate good literature.

The Jones Readers have also been adopted in Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MUSIC COURSE has been adopted in Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., and Denver, Colo.

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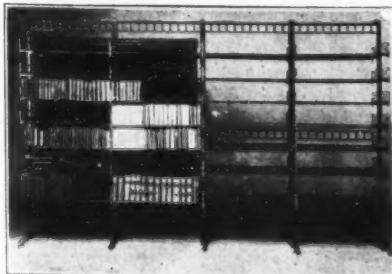
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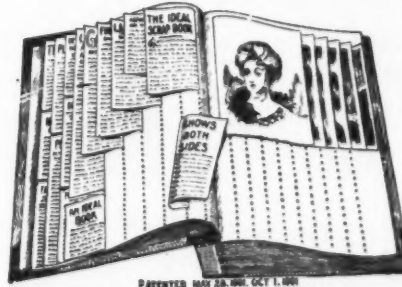
For high school use the following books were selected: McLaughlin's History of the American Nation; Coman & Kendall's Short History of England, the Macmillan company; Peter's chemistry, Maynard, Merrill & Co.; Tarr's geology, the Macmillan company; Moody & Lovett's English history; D'Ooge's Latin composition, D'Ooge's Cicero, Ginn & Co.; Johnston & Sanford's Caesar, Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.; Pearson's Greek composition, American Book Company; Wentworth's plane geometry, Ginn & Co.; Culler's physics, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Francois' Beginner's French, American Book company; Keeler & Davis' English composition, Allyn & Bacon.

Kansas City, Mo. Adopted, Modern Music Series, Ward primer, first and second reader.

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If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for sample bottle, postage paid.

#### Why Not?

"What is the meaning of 'alter ego'?" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin.

"The other I," said the boy with the curly hair.

"Give a sentence containing the phrase."

"He winked his other I."

Teacher—What is "can't" the abbreviation of, Harry?

Harry—Cannot.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is "don't" the abbreviation of?

Johnny—Doughnut.

Teacher—Tommy, when was Rome built?

Tommy—In the night.

Teacher—How came you to make such a mistake?

Tommy—You said yesterday Rome wasn't built in a day.



Miss Grammar—Why are you so resentful toward the principal?

Miss Primer—Because he once said there were moments when my work did not realize the highest possible standard of excellence.

Miss Grammar—Well?

Miss Primer—My dear, I welcome criticism, but I cannot endure such ignorant abuse.

Schul-Gerechtigkeit.

Lehrer: "....Also es meldet sich derjenige nicht, der diese Skizze auf die Tafel gezeichnet hat? Gut, dann bekommt jeder von Euch eine Tracht Prügel!"

(Nachdem er jedem Schüler einige Klapsse gegeben, hält er vor dem letzten in der hintersten Bank inne): Also Du, Schneller, wenn Du sagst, wer es gezeichnet hat, bekommst Du keine Schläge!"

Schneller: "Ich war's, Herr Lehrer!"



#### An Incomplete Reformer.

"So you approve of spelling reform?"

"Certainly."

"Have you adopted it?"

"Not yet. I haven't had time to go through my letters and un-spell them."

Teacher—Now, Tommy, read what I have written on the blackboard.

Tommy—See the horse runnin'.

Teacher—You forgot the "g."

Tommy—Gee, see the horse runnin'.

#### Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Teacher—What is an engineer, Tommy?

Tommy—A man that works an engine.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is a pioneer?

Johnny—A woman that works a piano.

#### His Idea.

Teacher—What is the difference between vision and sight?

Boy—Well—er—some girls are visions and others are a sight.

A teacher in a Boston public school was seeking to give her boys a definite idea of what a volcano was; therefore she drew a picture of one on the blackboard. Taking some red chalk, she drew fiery flames pouring from the summit of the volcano, and when the drawing was done she turned to the class before her and said: "Can any of you tell me what that looks like?" One boy immediately held up his hand, and the teacher said: "Well, Joey, you may tell us." "It looks like h—l, ma'am," replied Joey, with startling promptness.

"AS the beginning gives a bias to the whole after development, so the early beginnings of education are of most importance." —Froebel.

Now if this great man was alive to-day, he would without a doubt recommend and use the Beginners' pencil. It is as its name implies, made expressly for Beginners. It is half an inch in diameter and contains a large soft lead suitable for easy writing. It will not tire the muscles of the child's hand, and it rests the hand of the teacher. Its generous size will appeal to all whether teachers of drawing or writing.

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#### Unappreciative.

"The time has come when we must act," shouted the school director at the board meeting in stentorian tones.

"If you can't act better than you talk, you're rotten," came a voice from the rear of the room.

#### Up to Date.

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink," read the teacher. "Tell us what that means, Clara."

"It means that the water wasn't boiled," said up-to-date Clara.

#### Didn't Approve of It.

"Do you allow your daughter to use slang?" asked the visitor.

"I should say nit," replied Mrs. Goldrocks. "Every time I hear her use a slangy word I make her cut it out. I think it shows bum breeding, don't you?"

"Robert," said a teacher in one of the public schools to her brightest pupil, "give me an example of the use of the word 'damper' in a sentence." Robert thought a moment, then delivered himself of the following: "Teacher is 'damper'-ticular about our English."



Miss Grammar—I certainly was shocked to hear that you were married. I wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Miss Primer—He never gave you a chance because he assures me I was the only girl he ever proposed to.

## Of Interest to You

The Scott-Southworth Lessons in English, Books One and Two, were on May 14 adopted by a Commission of experts for exclusive use in all the public schools in Indiana. The adoption is for ten years, and bids were offered upon fourteen different series. Correspondence earnestly solicited.

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# WAGNER AUTOMATIC WATER STILLS.

Few devices of recent date have appealed to us for practicability and actual value in connection with supplying absolutely pure water as does a new automatic water still just placed on the market by the Wagner Water Still Company, 87-89 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. This device furnishes absolutely pure, cold, aerated distilled water at a minimum cost. The fact that pure water enters so largely as an essential item in maintaining health, places this device in a field for close consideration.

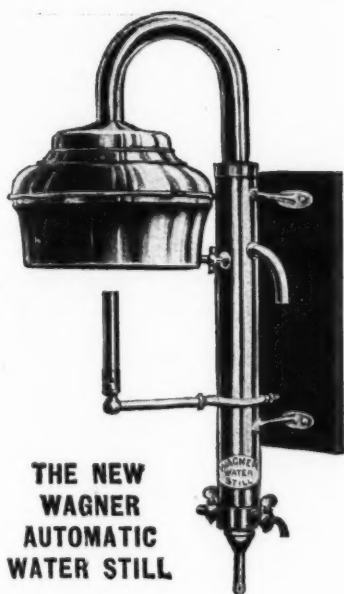
These stills are made in a variety of capacities from one-half gallon to two gallons per hour operated by gas, and from 100 to 1,000 gallons daily when operated by steam. The smaller stills are made of copper, nickel plated and heavily lined with pure block tin, so that they are attractive in appearance as well as useful. They are destined to be attached to the wall in some convenient place about six feet above the floor, preferably over a sink or where

interfering with the distilling process. This construction automatically controls the amount of water contained in the boiler so that the distillation of pure water continues unaffected by the overflow. As the water is evaporated in the boiler the supply is renewed as required.

The small cock at the right and base of the condenser is used for draining the condensing chamber and boiler when the still is not in use, otherwise to be kept closed. The distilled water trickles from the nozzle in the center of the condenser at the base, it only being necessary to provide a suitable container into which this water can continually fall. The process used in the distillation of water by this device delivers it cold, aerated and absolutely pure, so that it is most delicious for drinking purposes. The striking feature, and the one which should be most highly appreciated, is the instantly detachable boiling chamber, which may be cleaned at intervals without the least trouble.

The above description applies to stills operated by gas. The Wagner company also furnishes a still for larger capacities operated by steam ranging from 100 to 1,000 gallons daily, as above indicated. The steam stills are supplied with a series of coils inside the boiling chamber which furnish heat for evaporating the water. Aside from this the general operation is identical with that of the still operated by gas.

These stills are especially advantageous for schools and colleges, for use in laboratories and for producing the purest drinking water known to mankind. When it is desirable to furnish an individual water supply for each room, gas stills can be used to advantage, but where it is deemed advisable to have the water supplied from a central plant the steam stills are useful. The automatic feature as described above obviates any special labor or attention in the operation of this device and should be especially attractive to schools and colleges, as no additional expense or help is required to produce an abundance of pure and most palatable drinking water.



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provisions for overflow and drainage can be readily made.

The still consists of a boiling chamber and a condenser. The gas connection to the Bunsen burner is made through the arm supporting the burner. The water supply is connected with the threaded cock at the left and base of the condenser. In operation the water supply is turned on and regulated to the desired amount; then the gas is turned on and lighted. The construction provides for the continuous inflow of water, and when it rises above the proper level in the boiler the curved tube in the condensing chamber just above the bottom of the boiler permits the surplus supply to run off without



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## Against Married Women Teachers.

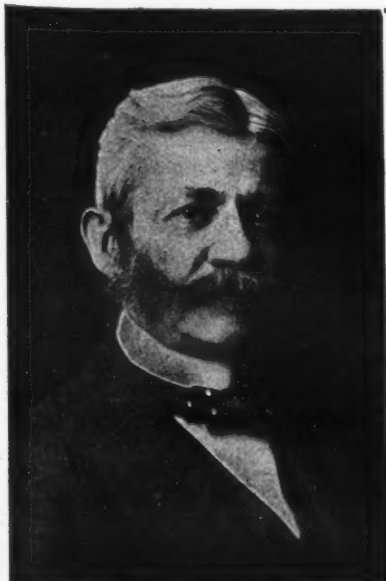
Married women who hold certificates as teachers in the Chicago public schools will come in for the attention of the school board as soon as other matters are disposed of, and when their cases are taken up many of them are likely to lose their positions.

Many of the new members of the board, as well as some of the old ones, are opposed to the retention of women who use the prefix "Mrs.," on the theory that if they married they should have married some one who was able to make home so comfortable that they would be glad to stay there. Those in favor of the married women as teachers answer that the objection is based purely on sentiment and the time-worn principle that when a woman takes a man's name she should quit the ranks of the workers.

But the opponents of the married teachers will contend that they are keeping out of employment many poor young single women who have not other means of making a livelihood.

Mrs. W. C. H. Keough has appeared as the champion of the single women.

This year has been a banner year for the Holden Patent Book Cover Company of Springfield, Mass. Their business has increased every year for over fifteen years. As they employ no solicitors—have only *One Price* for all cities and towns alike, it shows surely that the "Holden System" is economical and hygienic. We advise you to try it.



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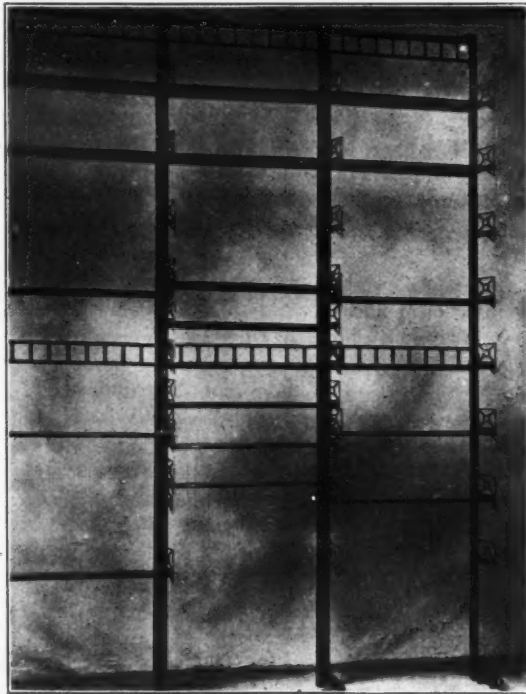
DOUBLE BOOKSTACK  
Manufactured by R. W. Paltridge & Co., Chicago  
Designed to stand free from wall

#### METAL BOOK SHELVING.

To one who has observed the modern trend of school architecture, it is evident that the guiding idea is not to construct a "showy" building (and in this desire sometimes forgetting the needs of the pupil), but to put up a building that will be rather plain in appearance but thoroughly sanitary and healthful. To erect a building that will be sanitary in every way requires not only that the building shall be properly heated and ventilated, but also that the interior finish and construction shall be such as to avoid unnecessary corners or scroll woodwork, etc., in fact, to construct the building so that it may not only be properly heated and ventilated, but so that all corners may easily be reached with the broom and duster to keep them perfectly clean.

With this radical change in the method of construction it is noticeable that wood in many parts is being replaced by iron or some other form of metal that will serve the purpose of wood in what may be termed a condensed form. It is plain that where there is less surface there is less chance for the gathering of dust, dirt and accompanying disease. The use of iron is perhaps more noticeable in the construction of furniture. The introduction of iron furniture has not been entirely due to the idea of making it sanitary; its inventors have, at the same time, made it fireproof. It has thus far been more noticeable in business offices and libraries by the use of iron desks, tables, chairs and book shelves. For shelving, a great many institutions use sectional bookcases, which are expensive and do not have the sanitary and fireproof qualities that the same amount of shelving would have built in steel, even though it were not enclosed. It is, at the same time, much more expensive, and it is evident that if a well-finished steel shelf which is easily set up and is simple in construction is devised, it will gradually take the place of the more expensive sectional cases. This want is being fulfilled by a Chicago firm, R. W. Paltridge & Co., 88 La Salle St., who are now constructing and putting on the market an adjustable iron shelf for school use.

It has all the advantages just mentioned, including simplicity in construction, ease in adjustment and minimum cost. Each section is regularly 4, 6, 9 or 12 (or any multiple of 3) feet in length, and standard stacks for library use are 7 feet 6 inches high and seven shelves high. They may be furnished in any height and number of shelves. The uprights of this stack are built of channel irons buffed to a smooth surface and finished with two coats of baked-in enamel. It is securely braced by a special casting in each section and finished at the top with a 2-inch iron plate and caps. The feet consist of special castings that fit tightly around the channel iron uprights and are fastened to it by headless set screws. These feet



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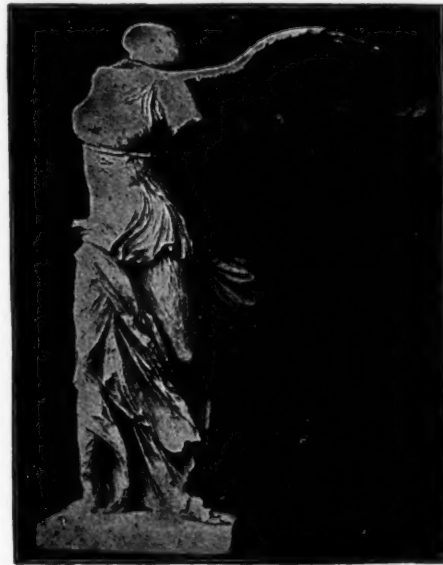
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castings are in turn secured to the floor by screws. This makes the entire stack self-supporting, whether it is set up against the wall in the form of a single stack or in the center of the floor in the form of a double stack. The double stacks are convertible into single stacks and vice versa by the removal or the addition of the feet and bracket pieces on either side of the uprights. Shelf brackets fit over the flange of the channel iron upright in the same manner as the foot piece and are fastened to the upright by means of thumb screws or headless set screws. It is evident that this bracket may be clamped to the upright at any point, thus making the shelves easily adjusted to any height. An inch gauge is marked on the uprights as a guide. The shelves are constructed of steel and only the best grade of pickled stock is used. Both edges of the shelves are bent over to give strength and an appearance of solidity, and a pin riveted in the shelf, passing through a hole in the lug of bracket, holds the shelf and bracket firmly together. The shelves are regularly 8 inches wide and 3 feet long, although they may be made different lengths to fill special needs.

To sum up, the main idea in the construction of the stack is to put on the market a shelving that will be simple in construction, so that it may be set up by anyone, easily portable, all parts interchangeable and the shelves adjustable; at the same time keeping the price within range of the amount that school boards generally feel that they can pay for such furniture. On account of the advancing price of lumber and increased shop facilities for the turning of iron into usable forms, a well-finished steel shelf 3 feet long and 8 inches wide, and made as above described, finished with two coats of baked-in enamel, can be made cheaper than a well-finished wood shelf, and, of course, it has the advantage of being sanitary and entirely fireproof. It can be furnished in any quantities from 3-feet sections up and any height. The price depends upon the height, number of shelves and finish. For larger libraries a glass floor is built with this stack in a very simple manner. The uprights for the stack form at the same time a support for the glass floor, and a special casting fitting over the top of upright has lugs on all four sides to which are attached the irons supporting the glass. Into the top of this casting may be inserted another upright for the floor above, and in this way any number of floors and stacks may be constructed. It may be constructed as cheaply as any iron work can be done.

This firm will be pleased to send circular matter and price list on the various sizes and styles you request.

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## WHY NOT?

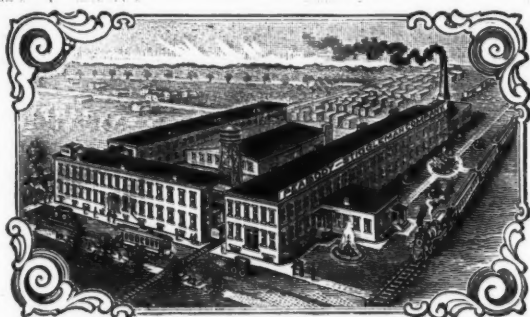


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### THE PEABODY SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

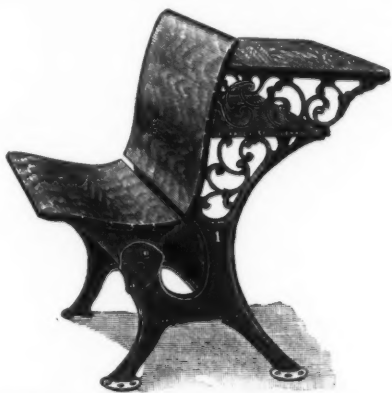
One of the most thoroughly modern school furniture plants in the country is the factory operated by The Peabody School Furniture Company, at North Manchester, Ind. This plant is equipped throughout with special automatic machines, each to do its work as near perfect as possible at lowest cost.



Plant of the Peabody School Furniture Co. at North Manchester, Ind.

From the very beginning "Quality" has been the watchword of this company in the manufacture of their products, and as a result the success and broadening trade they have merited places them firmly in the rank of the foremost manufacturers of school furniture and folding chairs. So well have their goods been received that they now merit the confidence of satisfied customers all over the country and in many foreign lands.

The foundation of this success is the Double Trunnion and Pintle Bearing school desk of which a cut is here presented.



SCHOOL DESK MANUFACTURED BY THE PEABODY SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.  
Patented July 26, 1904.

This desk is fully protected by United States patents, constituting a hinge which for noiselessness and staying qualities has never been equaled. It is a clever yet simple construction, making it unnecessary to have a bolt through the axis of the hinge, as such a bolt is sure to get loose in time. Castings are broad and heavy, fastening of wood to iron being continuous from end to end, the entire desk being constructed to firmly withstand the rough treatment school desks are expected to receive.

In addition to school furniture an admirable line of folding and assembly chairs is turned out at this modern plant, folding chairs which are simple in construction, at the same time



\* No. 55.  
KINDERGARTEN CHAIR.

durable and very comfortable, being made in many patterns to cover every demand for chairs of this kind.

A large stock of goods is carried at all times and the company makes a strong point of their ability to ship orders promptly, which is so essential in this line of trade.

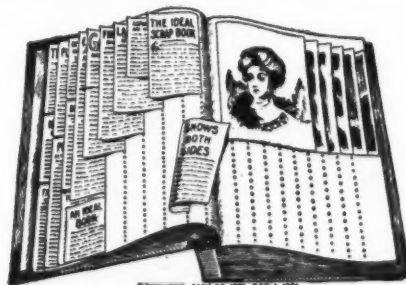


No. 51.  
FOLDING CHAIR.

For the convenience of the western trade they maintain a branch office at Topeka, Kan. The home office is at North Manchester, Ind. To any party interested in school furniture or folding chairs, The Peabody School Furniture Company can be recommended with the fullest degree of confidence.

### THE IDEAL SCRAP BOOK.

The Ideal Scrap Book, a cut of which appears here, is one of the neatest and handiest books of its kind and is being used by many teachers and schools. When filled it is as smooth and neat as a printed book. The dotted

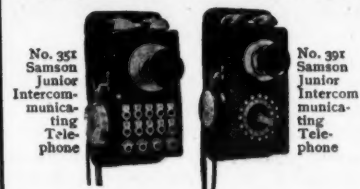


IDEAL SCRAP BOOK  
Manufactured by Ideal Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill.

lines shown on cut are dots of gum which only need to be moistened, when it is ready for clippings, pictures, programs or anything that can be pasted on. Articles are fastened by a narrow edge, one overlapping the other, shingle fashion. Both sides can be seen and there is room under each for memoranda. A wide article takes up no more room than a single column clipping. The book is loose-leaf, so that leaves can be added, taken out or shifted.

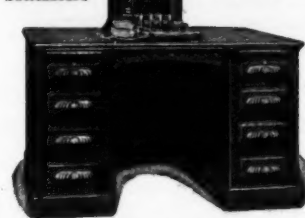
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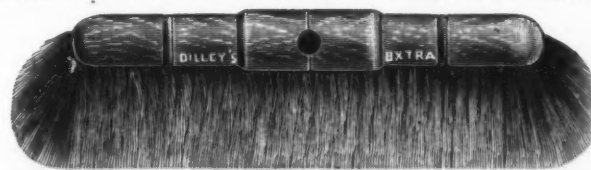
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## ARKANSAS.

Cotton Plant—Arch. J. H. Harker, Little Rock, has prepared plans for a 2-story, \$9,000 school.

## CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles—Five-room addition will be built to Cornwell street school; cost, \$9,218. Sunnyside—The plans of Archt. J. M. Saffell for an 8-room school have been accepted. Modesto—1-story brick school being erected at Sixth and I streets.

## COLORADO.

Denver—The school board has decided on the erection of a high school on the North Side to cost \$300,000. Address Henry Koepeke, secretary.

## CONNECTICUT.

Danielson—Plans are being prepared for a \$50,000 school. New Britain—School will be erected in the northeast end of the city.

## GEORGIA.

Newman—Arch. D. E. Sheridan, Pittsburg, Pa., has prepared preliminary plans for a 2-story frame school for the board of missions for Freedmen Presbyterian church. Augusta—School is being erected in the Fifth ward.

## ILLINOIS.

Gary—Arch. J. L. Silsbee, Chicago, is about to let contracts for a school. Biggsville—Archts. Parr & Hulsebus, Peoria, are preparing plans for a 2-story high school; cost, \$15,000. Lovington—Archts. Deal & Glanzel, Lincoln, are preparing plans for a 2-story school; cost between \$15,000 and \$16,000. Murphysboro—Arch. R. G. Kirsch, St. Louis, Mo., has completed plans for a 2-story, 8-room school; cost, \$14,000. Morrison—School will be erected in Hamilton district to replace the one destroyed by fire. Chicago—Arch. L. G. Halberg is taking figures for a seminary for the Swedish department of the Northwestern University. Aurora—Graded school will be built on Galena street. Chicago—Arch. Dwight H. Perkins has completed plans for the Lyman Trumbull Manual Training and High school to be built on Sedgwick street between Beethoven and Division streets; cost, \$400,000. Pekin—2-room wing will be built on the north side of the new Jefferson school.

## INDIANA.

Moore Hill—Archts. Crapsey & Lamm, Cincinnati, O., are preparing plans for a 4-story pressed brick and stone administration building and auditorium for the Moore Hill College. F. C. English, president; cost, \$50,000. Toleston—4-room school will be built after plans made by Archt. J. C. W. Bump, Hammond. Hammond—Arch. J. F. Hutton is preparing plans for an addition to the Lafayette school. Terre Haute—New high school will be erected. Evansville—Ground has been broken for the school to be erected in connection with St. Joseph Catholic church. Hope—School is being erected. Spiceland—Arch. W. S. Kaufman, Richmond, has prepared plans for a press brick and stone school. Tell City—Archts. Gault & Gault, Terre Haute, have plans for an 8-room school. Leopold—Archts. Gault & Gault, Terre Haute, have prepared plans for a school for the Catholic congregation, Rev. Fr. W. B. Boland.

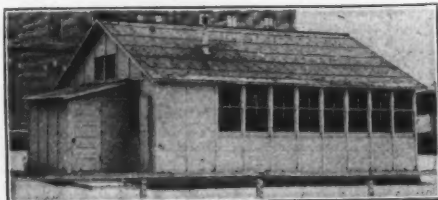
## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Briggs—4-room brick and stone school will be built. Boynton—A bond issue of \$10,000 voted for the purpose of erecting a public school.

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## IOWA.

Afton—Arch. W. S. Joseph, Creston, has prepared plans for a 1-story frame school for school district No. 5. LeGrand—School will be erected in district No. 10. Lakonta—School will be erected. Woodward—2-story, \$14,000 school will be built.

## KANSAS.

Abilene—High school will be erected. Altoona—School will be erected in district No. 34, Cedar twp.

## KENTUCKY.

Latonla—Contemplate erecting a 2-story school to cost \$25,000. Newport—Arch. Edw. N. Reed, Cincinnati, O., has made plans for an addition to 2-story frame academy for the Sisters of Charity, care Immaculate Academy; cost, \$1,000. Barboursville—Archts. Brown & Davis, Cincinnati, O., have plans for a 2-story press brick administration building for Union College; cost, \$35,000.

## LOUISIANA.

Gibbsland—\$12,000, 2-story school will be erected. Ebenezer—School will be erected. Covington—Arch. Andrew J. Bryan, New Orleans, has plans for a \$25,000 high school. Algiers—Plans have been submitted for the new McDonough school; cost, \$10,000.

## MARYLAND.

Cambridge—School will be erected at Eldorado.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Assonet—An addition will be built to school. Lowell—An addition will be built to the parochial school of the Immaculate Conception.

## MICHIGAN.

Buckley (Traverse City P. O.)—2-story school will be erected in district No. 2, Hanover twp. Ann Arbor—Work on the new high school is being rushed. Hancock—The school board of district No. 1, Franklin twp., has authorized Archt. H. T. Liebert to prepare plans for a 2-story, \$10,000 school.

## MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis—Arch. Edw. S. Stebbins has plans for a 3-story school to be erected at Penn st. and 36th av. S.; cost, \$40,000. Duluth—The new Ely school at the corner of Central av. west and Wisdom st. is nearing completion. Minneapolis—Arch. E. S. Stebbins prepared plans for an addition to the Rosedale school.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian—Archts. Fred. Gordon Shaw Co. have prepared plans for a 3-story brick building for the Mississippi Medical College; cost, \$15,000. Sumrall—\$15,000 school is being erected.

## MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau—Arch. H. F. Ossenkop has plans for a 2-story school; cost, \$15,000. Bonnetterre—Arch. H. F. Ossenkop, Cape Girardeau, has made plans for a 2-story, \$18,000 school. Novelty—Arch. F. C. Ledebink, Quincy, Ill., has prepared plans for a 2-story, 4-room school. Marshall—A proposition will be submitted to the voters of the school district to issue bonds for a new \$50,000 high school.

## MONTANA.

Meaderville—Ground was broken for a new parochial school.

## NEBRASKA.

Thurston—Arch. G. W. Burkhead, Sioux City, Ia., has prepared plans for a 2-story, 6-room cement block school; cost, \$4,500.

## NEW JERSEY.

Bayonne—An addition will be erected to school No. 4, E. 5th st. Newark—Addition will be built to Abington avenue school. Lodi—10-room brick school will be erected.

## NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—Arch. F. A. Regan has plans for a parochial school for St. Stephen's parish; cost, \$100,000. New York—Arch. C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park avenue, has plans for a \$320,000 public school at the northeast corner of Forsyth and Stanton streets, also plans for a public school on the south side of Fifty-seventh street, to cost \$125,000. Archts. Bernstein & Bernstein, 24 E. Twenty-third street, have plans for a school on the south side of 111th street, near Lexington avenue, for the Uptown Talmud Torah; cost, \$125,000. Archts. Schickel & Dittmars, 111 Fifth avenue, have plans for two school buildings for the Free School for Crippled Children; cost, \$75,000. Troy—Arch. Edw. W. Loth made plans for a \$3,000 frame district school. New York—Arch. C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park avenue, has plans for a public school

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on the east side of Clinton street, between Water and Cherry streets; cost, \$350,000.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Munich—Arch. R. L. Smith, Grand Forks, has completed plans for a \$5,000 school. Towner—\$25,000 school is being built. Harvey—High school will be erected. Newhome—An addition to school will be built. Napoleon—Two schools will be erected. Inkster—Will erect \$10,000 school.

## OHIO.

Columbus—Arch. Frank S. Gleichauf has made plans for a brick school for St. Aloysius R. C. congregation. Phillipsburg—13-room school will be built. Gates Mill—School will be erected. Cincinnati—The St. Xavier's College contemplates erecting a college building to cost \$100,000. Dry Ridge—Arch. Jos. E. Linniger, Dayton, has made plans for a 2-story frame school for St. Mary's congregation. Holloway—An additional room will be erected to the North Side school. Radcliff—School will be built. Wilson Mills—4-room school will be erected at Mayfield Center.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Dravosburg—Arch. C. L. Whitaker is preparing plans for a 3-story, \$40,000 school. Pittsburg—The Margaret Morrison Carnegie Technical School for Women will be erected at a cost of \$315,000. The Knoxville school board will erect a school building. The central board of education is having sketches made for 4-story high school. Archt. F. J. Scheibler is preparing plans for a school for the borough of Swissvale; cost, \$50,000. Archts. Lloyd Bros. are making plans for an addition to St. Xavier's College; cost, \$40,000. Allegheny—Arch. W. J. Shaw, Pittsburg, is preparing plans for a brick addition to school for the Bellevue school board, Bellevue station, Allegheny. Butler—3-story high school will be erected according to plans prepared by Archt. W. G. Eckles, New Castle. McKeesport—Four schools are being erected. Bethlehem—A new dormitory building will be erected for Lehigh University. Norristown—Archts. Newman & Harris have been commissioned to prepare plans for a 2-story school.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Archts. Martin & Hall have completed plans for Tell street school.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Vermilion—Arch. Joseph Schwarz, Sioux Falls, has prepared plans for an addition for the University of South Dakota; cost, \$25,000. South Shore—An addition will be built to school according to plans made by Archt. M. A. Hockman, Watertown, S. Dak.

## TENNESSEE.

Memphis—School will be erected on Walker avenue.

## TEXAS.

McKinney—Frame school will be built.

## VIRGINIA.

Virginia Beach—Voted in favor of issuing bonds for building a school.

## WASHINGTON.

Soaplin—Archts. Gauntt, Knapp & West, Seattle, have plans for a 1-story school to cost \$3,500.

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56 La Salle St., Chicago 273 21st St., N. Y.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield—Archts. Holmboe & Lafferty have prepared plans for a 2-story, 4-room school; cost, \$5,000. Adamston—Archts. Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg and Bluefield, W. Va., are preparing plans for a 2-story brick and cement block school; cost, \$15,000.

#### WISCONSIN.

Minocqua—Archts. Parkinson & Dockendorff, La Crosse, have completed plans for a 2-story brick school. North Crandon—Archts. Parkinson & Dockendorff, La Crosse, have completed plans for a 2-story school. Park Falls—Archts. Parkinson & Dockendorff, La Crosse, are preparing plans for a brick addition to school; cost, \$10,000. Marinette—Arch. Derrick Hubert was instructed to prepare plans for an 8-room school to be erected on Marinette avenue. Antigo—School will be erected. Irma—School will be built in District No. 1, town of Birch. Corliss—Archts. Chandler & Park, Racine, have prepared plans for a 2-story school; cost, \$8,000. Rochester—Archts. Chandler & Park, Racine, are preparing plans for a 2-story school to cost \$7,000. Sanborn—Arch. Henry Wildhagen, Ashland, has prepared plans for a brick graded school. Owen—Archts. Thorl, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, Minn., have completed plans for a 2-story school; cost, \$15,000. Neenah—High school will be erected.

#### A SAFE CANDIDATE.

R. H. Watson, the democratic candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, was born in West Virginia. After he had finished the work of the common school, he was further educated in the state normal school and state university of West Virginia. He taught several winter terms while he was pursuing his college course.

In 1882 he came to Nebraska and began teaching in Douglas county. Since that time he has been continually engaged in school work in Nebraska and has devoted his life to the study of educational problems. Since coming to this state he has missed but two state teachers' associations.

His firm belief in the principle that good teachers are made by leadership, encouragement and inspiration, and not by driving, legislation and restriction, has made him popular with the educational public wherever he has worked. He says that the truest test of any system of schools is whether it makes men and women of those under its care, rather than whether it makes mechanics, farmers, lawyers or doctors.

He is a safe man to place at the head of the schools of Nebraska.

Chicago. The question whether or not spelling books shall be used in the schools has been left to the 6,000 teachers employed in the school system. Consequently, the publishers are sending literature to these teachers demonstrating the necessity of having spellers and incidentally pointing out the merits of each kind.

#### SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., has joined the long list of universities supplied with the McIntosh College Bench lanterns.

The Hyde Park high school, Chicago, has added to its equipment a McIntosh Imperial Dissolving Stereopticon.

The McIntosh Imperial Dissolving Stereopticon has been placed in the high school at Warren, Pa.

The Miamisburg (O.) high school, Redlands (Cal.) high school, Creton high school at St. Paul, Minn., have added the McIntosh projection apparatus to their equipment.

The Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba; Simpson College, Indianola, Ia.; St. Bernard College, St. Bernard, Ala., have recently been equipped with McIntosh projection apparatus.

The Smith-Premier Typewriter Company has

issued a handsome booklet containing the list of three hundred words selected by the Carnegie Simplified Spelling Board for revision. The new form and the old form were given side by side for convenience. Every school board member, superintendent and teacher ought to have a copy on his desk for reference. A request directed to any of the numerous branches of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company will bring one.

Chicago, Ill. The contract for a four months' supply of ink crystals has been awarded to Harry D. Kirk of Chicago.

Dann's "Noiseless" erasers have been purchased by the Chicago board of education from E. W. A. Rowles.

The White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company has issued an illustrated brochure describing their line of "Autocrat" stationery.

Churchill & Spalding call attention to the fireproof qualities of Durand steel lockers which they manufacture for school and gymnasium purposes. Among cage lockers, fire originating in one locker spreads instantly through the whole group. The sides of Durand steel lockers are usually made solid, so that fire originating in one locker cannot spread to adjoining lockers.

Tresidder & Co., Chicago, manufacture the well-known "Calumet" series of school crayons. The colors are brilliant, unfading and true in the primary colors and their combinations.

Portable school buildings are used by all progressive school boards who have a growing and changing school population. The buildings sold by the American Portable House Company of Seattle, Wash., cannot be excelled for utility, construction and cheapness.

#### WAGONER'S

#### Odorless Powder Disinfectant

Kills any odor or germ in 20 seconds' time. The only practical disinfectant for school use. A school room can be thoroughly disinfected in two minutes' time. Throws off no offensive odor or poisonous gases. Cheap and guaranteed to be effective. Write for prices.

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Knightstown, Ind.

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for School Boards is acknowledged to be the best book of its kind. Get a copy with a subscription to the School Board Journal.

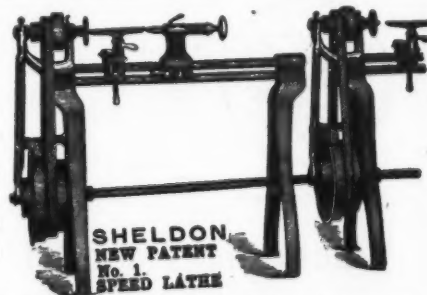


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**E. H. SHELDON & CO.,** 279 Madison St., Chicago.



## School Directors' Convention.

The school directors of Greene County, Pennsylvania, met in regular annual session last month. The business as outlined in the published program was taken up.

There were present:

Aleppo—Chris Grim, Lewis Antill, W. B. King, Luther Riffe.

Cumberland—Eli Bailey, Wm. Dugan, R. Neal, N. W. Biddle, Tilton Goodwin.

Centre—Silas Wood, Graham Hoge, Spencer Gillogly, James Church, Emerson Sanders.

Dunkard—A. J. Beall, Bowen Wade.

Franklin—Geo. B. Orndoff, Geo. F. Morris, F. M. Shriver.

Greene—J. F. Blaker, G. M. Russell, Geo. Durr, J. B. Roberts.

Gilmore—E. L. Wade, C. V. Garrison, John Carpenter, John Roberts.

Jackson—T. R. Stockdale, N. C. Woodruff, W. T. Grove, C. M. McCullough.

Jefferson—G. B. Iams, P. S. Teagarden, F. F. Randolph, Wm. Murdock, J. M. Scott.

Morris—C. C. Rush, C. H. Anderson, J. T. Clutter, D. F. Funk.

Morgan—I. G. Murray, James A. Gass, George King, J. W. Stewart, Wm. Hawkins.

Perry—W. E. Headley, A. F. Hickman.

Richhill—Dr. E. J. Johnson, Peter Chess.

Rices Landing—Thomas Hughes, James Walton, I. L. Roseberry.

Springhill—James Sellers, Louis Hann.

Whiteley—J. S. Kiger, J. F. Silveus.

Washington—D. D. Conner, B. Shirk, T. J. Ross, John Cox, H. M. Bailey.

Waynesburg—L. L. Blair, Thos. Kennedy.

Dr. E. J. Johnson was elected president, O. M. South, secretary, and G. B. Waychoff and J. W. Stewart were elected delegates to the state convention, which will meet February next.

Supt. Joseph B. Richey, of McKeesport, gave the directors a splendid address, practical and highly suggestive in the line of their work and

duties. He made the point that the average wages of the Greene county teachers, calculating them for the entire year, is only 75 cents a day. He urged that better wages must be paid, if the county wants to have competent teachers. He advocated manual training in the schools, beautifying the school buildings, and surroundings, and suitable playgrounds for the children. His address was well received, and should have been heard by all the directors of the county. This completed the program, and the convention adjourned.

## The Slate Market.

Mr. E. J. Johnson, president of the E. J. Johnson Company, with headquarters at 38 Park Row, New York City, reports blackboard orders during the summer and early fall unusually large, the usual condition always occurring this time of the year. This is due to the fact that school boards will persist in deferring orders until July and August, thereby causing an enormous accumulation of business which cannot possibly be taken care of with any degree of promptness. There is an apparent tendency to the use of slate for blackboard purposes in larger quantities every year. A great amount of slate blackboards are supplied to take the place of the various composition materials, which do not last long nor give satisfactory service.

## Diary and Time-Saver for 1907.

Eighth annual edition. Full black or red leather, gold stamping, gilt edges, vest-pocket size, 25c. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

This valuable pocket diary is revised every year, and the 1907 edition contains more important features than any previous issue. Memorandum for every day of the year, showing day of week, month and year, holidays and special church days. Full blank pages for addresses, cash account for each month, and memoranda, with calendar for 1907, last six months of 1906 and first six months of 1908.

The astrological sign for each day of the year is given, so that the particular star under which one was born and its influence upon his character can readily be ascertained. Everyone his own astrologer.

A most complete list of poisons, antidotes and treatment, with full information for use in emergencies, burns, scalds, frost-bites, drowning, etc.

Statistics and information regarding government, provinces, number of representatives and population of Canadian and Mexican cities over 2,000. Money orders and postal notes. Special full-page map of Mexico and of Canada showing latest boundary settlement, and new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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ILL.

The air is drawn through coke kept moist by a constant flow of water. The Murphy Smokeless Stoker has been installed and this is run by an electric motor, and provides an automatic feed slow enough to coke the coal and burn the gas before the smoke is formed. It provides a regular supply of fuel, so that even on the coldest days the engineer, if necessary, can be away from the furnace a half hour at a time. A heat regulator has been installed in each room.

The board of education thinks it has provided not only for perfect ventilation with moistened and purified air, for self-regulated heat, for smoke-consuming furnace, but also a plant that will be much more economical in fuel than the system in use heretofore.

Baltimore, Md. One thousand and fifty opera chairs have been purchased for the new Eastern high school from W. J. C. Dulaney Co., at \$2.97 each.

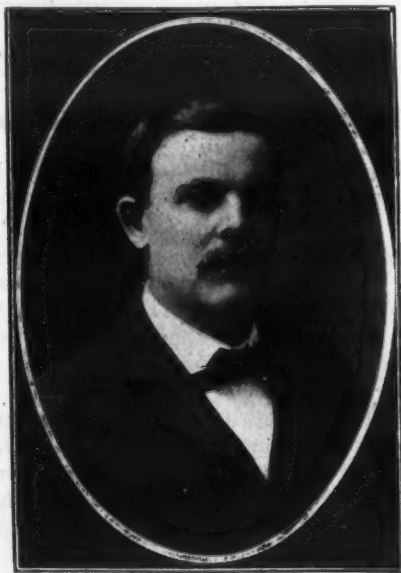
Youngstown, O. New blackboards were ordered for Central and the West Side buildings from the James R. Foote slate works at Slatington, Pa.

The Wagoner Disinfectant Co. of Knights-town, Ind., has produced a disinfectant specially designed for schoolhouse use. It serves both as a deodorizer and disinfectant. The State Superintendent of Indiana recommends it most highly.

The Ann Arbor, Michigan, high school has recently been supplied by the McIntosh Stereopticon Company with one of their high-grade combined College Bench and Portable projection lantern outfits complete, with accessories for microscopic and physical science.

Among the normal schools recently furnished with projection apparatus by the McIntosh Stereopticon Company may be noted the State Normal at Athens, Ga.; State Normal at Superior, Wis.; Western State Normal at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Minnesota Normal School, Austin, Minn., and the Kansas State Normal at Emporia.

The McIntosh Stereopticon Company has supplied the board of education at Washington, D. C., with one of their best high-grade improved College Bench lanterns and accessories for the use of the business high school of that city.



FRANK E. FEARL  
President, Board of Education,  
Hutchinson, Kansas



.....Pure and Delicious.....  
HEALTH BEERS

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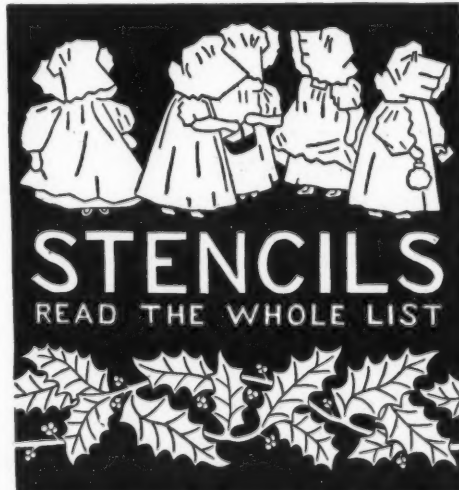
...Imperial Mineral Waters...

FOX HEAD TRI LITHIA WATER

Waukesha Imperial Spring Company  
WAUKESHA, WIS.

## Heating System at Winona.

A new heating plant has been installed in the high school at Winona, Minn. It is the most perfect and complete heating plant in the city; it is a combination of steam and hot air. A seven and one-half horse power motor runs a fan installed by the National Blower Works.



See the list on front pages under same cut.